LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Routes, Times and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, [illegible] and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,809 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over [illegible] Messes, Clubs, &c.
Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc
Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer
After Dinner—Chateau [illegible], Lafitte
"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889. 1890
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. [illegible]	10th ,,
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	18th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO	...	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO..............On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. ,,
POSEIDON	L. Lemisich	4,600	650	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2[illegible] and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,590	550	21st Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st ,,
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN. will sail as above on 3rd January.
For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED, a bran-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A bran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.

One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.

One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS [illegible] and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 5th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 4th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 5,000 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 26th December 1889.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE s s "ABEONA," has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to send boats along side to take delivery of their cargo, otherwise which will be landed on the Quay at their risk and expenses.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by Captain Clark before removal from the Shed, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES
Agents s s Abeona.
Bombay, December 1889.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press.* Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

WARWICK, ENGLAND.—A Lady residing in this place, who has had much experience in the management of children (having worked over ten years in children's hospitals), desires to receive as boarders children of any age whose parents live in India. There are good boys' and girls' school in the town, and a good Kindergarten school. The place is healthy, and there are excellent doctors. For references apply to

E. H. MOSCARDI, Esqr., C.S., Dhulia.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES

FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.

Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 1889.

THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO. Limited.

Registered under the Indian Companys' Act of 1882.
THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.
CAPITAL Rs. 6,25,000.
DIVIDED into 1,250 SHARES of Rs. 500 each,
(with power to increase.)

SHARES for Rs. 5,00,000 have already been taken up and the rest are offered to the public.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the office of the Company at Aditwar Peth, Poona, or at the office of Mr. Shivlal Motilal at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SHIVLAL MOTILAL and HINDUMAL,
BALMUKUND and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Alives Farcies.
Onchois a Huile.
Anchoise a Saumure.
Fruits a l'Eau de Vie.
Champignons de Paris.
Moscardine Al Naturale.
Fonds d' Aartichauts.
Artichauts Verts Entiers.
Pate de Foi Gras Truffe.
Lamproie a la Bordelaise.
Flageolets Moyens.
Pomi d'Oro al Naturale.
Mortadella Sausages.
Asparagus.
Stewed Spinage.
Moutarde a l'Estragon.
Haricot Verts.
Boneless Sardines.
Boneless Mackarel.
Petit Pois Fins.
Minestra Verde.
Biscuits, assorted.
Prunes.
Jams Jellies, assorted.
Soups assorted.

BOLTON AND COMPANY
BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLL MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation) now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 237 OF 1887,

RATTONSEY LILADHAR and BAI MANEK, son and daughter of LILADHAR OODHAWJI deceased, minors under the age of 18 years, by their next friend NARANDAS THAKARSEY MOOLJEE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanooman Lane, out side the Fort, and BAI KUSTUR, wife of NARANDAS THAKARSEY MOOLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanooman Lane, aforesaid..........Plaintiffs

VS.

VALLUBHDAS GORDHANDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Ganeshwadi, out side the Fort, aforesaid..........Defendant

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twenty-six day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Liladhar Oodhawjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay, on or about the Eleventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court house within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 14 OF 1889,

SHAIK MANICK SHAIK BUDHAN, residing in House No. 16 situate at Don Todd 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, and ZORABAI, widow of SHAIK BUDHAN SHAIK MANICK, KASAMBAI, widow of DADOOKHAN CHODRY, BEGUMBAI, wife of SHAIK AZIZ MOOLA, FATMABAI, wife of GUNOO SHAIK DAWOOD, SHAIK EBRAHIM VULLUD-SHAIK ESMAIL, a minor by his next friend SHAIK HASSAN VULLUD AMEENBHAI, and ASHABAI, widow of ESMAIL SHAIK BUDHAN, residing in House No. 20, situated at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAHMABAI, widow of ESSACK SHAIK BUDHAN of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in House No. 16, situated at Don Todd 1st Row, aforesaid..........Defendant

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Essack Shaik Budhan, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the fifteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Dated this 16th day of December 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
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NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!

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Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments...	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds 30 seers.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
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THE SEASON 1889-90

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	13	8 to	38	0
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Do. Pillows	6	8 to	8	8
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Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8 to	25	0
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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
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Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts	6	8 to	7	8
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Stout Brown Merino Vests ...each	7	8 to	8	8
Do. Pants ,,	7	8 to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks ...per doz	25	0	...	
Ribbed Hand Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0	...	
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12		
Warm Overcoats ...	45	0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very Warm.	45	0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from	38	0 to	50	0

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
PRICE, Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

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POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
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BEGS his customers and the Public to take a visit of his shop for the New Year's Presents full of new selected fancy goods and Toys, &c., &c.

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES AND BELTS.
IMMENSE CHOICE— GLOVES, COLLARS.
SPECIAL 'XMAS & NEW YEAR SHIPMENT, NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	600
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin [illegible]	
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves	700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875

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THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	1,550
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EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish [illegible] to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31st.—NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE SESSION 5 TO 7-30.
MR. H. A. SIMMONS WILL GIVE A NEW AND STARTLING exhibition of scientific skating at 6-45 sharp—
ADMISSION Re. 1
NEW YEARS DAY JAN. 1st 1890.
THE RINK WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY.
10 to 12-30 Ladies & Children free Gentlemen 8 Annas.
2 to 5 Ladies & Gentlemen 8 ANNAS Children 4 ANNAS AT THIS SESSIONS
THERE WILL BE TWO GRAND CHILDRENS' RACES a little Girls' Race and a little Boys' Race of ½ mile for handsome solid silver badges, miniature skate.
NIGHT & EVENING SESSIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY ADMISSION TO EACH Re. 1
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, THERE WILL BE A GENTLEMENS ONE MILE—RACE
OPEN TO ALL WHO HAVE never won a skating race for prize OF A SEASON ticket.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
opening of the
GRAND ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Dancing the Old Year Out, and the New Year in. The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and Dancing will commence at 8 p.m.

ENTRANCE—
Gentlemen .... Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady .... " 2

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo and THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the negotiable instruments Act 1881.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.
PAREL MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL will take place on NEW YEAR'S EVE, DANCING COMMENCING at 9 o'clock(Bombay time),sharp. Tickets of Admission Rs. 2. Ladies Free.

E. G. BURCH,
Sergt. Major, 1st Btn., Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT.
ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILIES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"ANGLO-INDIAN FAMILIES, their Lineage, History, and present representatives," is the title of a work on the lines of English County Families which is now being compiled by Edmund Cox, J.P., Bombay District Police, Author of, a short History of the Bombay Presidency and Tales of Ancient India.

All officers who are, or have been, in the Military, Naval or Civil Services of the various Indian Governments, and non-official gentlemen of corresponding social status, whose families have been connected with India for more than one generation are invited to send for a prospectus of the compilation which will show them what information is required for publication under their names in the above work of reference.

Address—
The EDITOR,
6 Arsenal Road, Poona.
Or to [illegible]
H. S. KING & Co.
65, Cornhill, E.C.
This advertisement will not appear again.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
SQUIBB'S
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A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,

TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle 3s. 6d.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON THE 27TH DECEMBER 1889, FOR SALE OR LOAN.

FICTION.	Rs.	as.
Black Man's Ghost; by John C. Hutcheson	1	10
Blood Money; by Charles Gibbon	1	4
Camp in the Mountains; by Edward S. Ellis	1	10
Can such things be: or the Weird of the Beresfords; by Keith Fleming	1	4
Hammer Story of the Maccabean Times; by Alfred J. Church, M.A	3	2
House of Rimmon; by Jeanie Gwynne Bettany	1	4
Hunters of the Shark; by Edward S. Ellis	1	10
Lost War Trail; by E. S. Ellis	1	10
Lily Lass; by Justin Huntley McCarthy, M.P.	1	0
Mike Fletcher; by George More	3	12
Mids of the Rattlesnake; by A Lee Knight	1	10
Stepping Stones, Story of our Inner life; by Sarah Doudney	2	4
Stranger Artist: or through Shadowland; by Edith C Kenyon	3	2
Sylvia's Lovers; by Mrs Gaskell	1	0
Tregeagle's Head; by Silas K Hocking, F R H S	1	10
Under Salisbury Sphire, in the days of George Herbert; by Emma Marshall	3	2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Betwixt the Forelands; by W Clark Russell	3	12
Kloof and Karroo Sport, Legend and Natural History in Cape Colony; by H A Bryden	6	10
Pictorial Africa, Stirring Narratives	3	2
Ready-made reference Universal Cyclopœdia; by W Ralston Balch	2	4
Salt and Light and other Sermons; by D Jones Hamer	3	12
Studies in the South and West with Comments on Canada; by Charles Dudley Warner	6	10
Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays; by C Kingsley	2	4
Text Book of Human Anatomy; by A Macalister, M A, M D, F R S, F S A	22	8
POETRY.		
Parodies and and Burlesques; by Canning, Ellis, and Frere	2	4
Works of Shakespeare; by J Talfourd Blair, complete, with glossary, in 8 volumes	8	0
TRAVEL.		
Land of an African Sultan, Travels in Morocco, 1887-88-89, by W. B. Harris, F R G S	6	10
Naturalist in North Celebes; by Sydney J. Hickson, M. A.	10	0
CATHOLIC.		
All Souls' Forget-Me-Not; a Prayer and Meditation Book for the Solace of the Poor Soul in Purgatory; by Luis Gemminger	1	14
Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy in England and Scotland; by W. Maziere Brady	2	8
Ascent of Mount Carmel; by Saint John of the Cross, translated by David Lewis, M. A.	7	8
At the Gates of the Sanctuary; by Rev. Francis Cuthbert Doyle, O. S. B.	4	12
Catholic Home Almanac with Illustrations	0	10
Catechism of Perseverence; by Monsignor Gaume in 4 vols	3	2
Canons and Decrees of the Sacred Œcumenical Council of Trent; translated by the Rev. J. Waterworth	6	10
Catholic Almanac for the year of our Lord 1890; by the Editor of the "Catholic Directory"	0	1
Manual for Interior Souls. A collection of unpublished writings; by the Rev. Father Grou, S.J.	2	8
Manual of Universal History; by the Rev. John Gmeiner, D.D., in four volumes	12	8
The Origin of Human Reason being an Examination of Recent Hypothesis concerning it; by St. George Mivart, Ph.D., F.R.S.	6	10
On Truth, a Systematic Inquiry; by the same.	10	0

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.	Bombay.	Up-country.
Graphic	Re. 1	Re. 1 4
Illustrated London News	" 1	" 1 4
Pictorial World	" 1	" 1 4
[illegible]	" 1	" 1 4
Pen and Pencil	" 1	" 1 4
Father Christmas	" 1	" 1 4
Yule Tide	" 1	" 1 4

Yearly Terms of Subscription for Books.	Bombay.	Up-country.
For [illegible] Books 2 vols. a week.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 24.

The selection may be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly list of Books issued by the Library.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
will commence a
SHORT SEASON
OF THEIR
UNIQUE,
INIMITABLE,
and POPULAR CONCERTS,
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
HALL, BOMBAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st, 1890,
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.

THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS, consisting of ten Vocalists and a Pianist, was organized in October 1871, from among the students of a Freedman's School, in Nashville Tenn, U. S. A., and during the first eight years of their organization they established Fisk University at Nashville at a cost of more than £30,000.

The Company are now making a trip round the World in their own interests, and have just completed a tour of Australasia (extending over three years) with unparalleled success, and now purpose making a tour of India, China, and Japan, before returning to America.

Their programmes are chiefly made up of the UNIQUE and INIMITABLE SLAVE SONGS or SPIRITUALS, which were COMPOSED and SUNG by the former SLAVES of AMERICA prior to emancipation.

VARIED BY
SOLOS!
GLEES!!
QUARTETTES, &c.!!!
BY
MODERN COMPOSERS.

The Singers have had the honour of singing in the presence of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND
SEVEN of the OTHER CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE,
FOUR of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES,
AND
SIX of the GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIA.

Reserved seats .... Rs. 3
Second seats .... " 2
Gallery .... " 1

Plan and tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.'S, LIMITED.
or at the Hall upon evenings of
CONCERTS.
Doors open 8-30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS W. I. T. Club under rule 40 will class, age and measure horses on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, at 9 a.m., at the Mahaluxmee Race Course.

Particular attention of owners is drawn to rules 45, 50, 53, 54, and 55.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Poona, 28th December, 1889.

WARRANTED 18 CARAT GOLD.
GUARANTEED LONDON-MADE.
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 78 OF 1888.

ASLA NANJEE and GULBA NANJEE, respectively of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants residing in Fanaswady, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAKHMABAI, wife of NARAYEN HARRICHUNDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Borebhat Line, without the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of the said NARAYEN HURRICHUNDERJEE, an Insolvent .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court house, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-second day of January, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Asla Nanjee and Gulba Nanjee, and of the abovenamed defendants Rukhmabai, wife of Narayen Hurrichunderjee and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Narayen Hurrichunderjee, an insolvent or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, built and standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in an Oart called Borebhat, and on the western side of Borebhat Lane in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty eight square yards, be the same a little more or less and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 579, and new No. 3,069 old survey No. 516, and new survey No. 7,722, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 636 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Oart of A. G. De-ga, on or towards the south by the said Borebhat Lane, on or towards the east by the property of Dhakoul Govindjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Wittoba Bhugwan Panday, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of one Bhowanibaii daughter of Gungadher Luxumonjee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys and for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, National Bank Buildings No. 20 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

From a long experience both practical and experimental as a general

TOBACCONIST

I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the

PUBLIC IN GENERAL

Of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my

SPECIALITIES

and stock in trade.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
ADDITIONAL BRANDS.
NEW CATALOGUE.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Replete with all the latest novelties affording an unrivalled selection.

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5 MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA
FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
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On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweeping, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany Grand Square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. BEST, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT CHAMAN, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY the 5th January next at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A number of new Persian and Arab horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c., &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood, French polished household furniture consisting of drawing room suits of various kinds, very handsome large size pier glasses with pier tables, a first rate mahogany Grand Square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany harmonium, a large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, very rich English carpets, 2, 3, 4, and 6 lights hanging Argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, 1, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, very handsome marble figures, large sized fish bowls, &c., &c., the property of Bhaishanker Nanabhoy Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 30, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COTTON & WOOL CLEANING & GINNING FACTORIES AT LOWER COLABA, & AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

LOT No. 1—At Lower Colaba, at 4 p. m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1890, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee, Engineer, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd Nov. 1885, the whole going concern at Lower Colaba, in one lot comprising the following:—(1) All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leasehold land, together with the building, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 14, situate at Pasta Lane, No. 2, at lower Colaba, which said premises have for some years past been used as a Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, in the possession of the said Cowasjee Byramjee, Engineer, as a monthly tenant, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee. (2) All and singular the steam engine boiler mill gear, machinery and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

LOT No. 2.—At Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 4 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 9th January 1890, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by virtue of a further mortgage, dated 22nd August, 1889, the Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, of the mortgagor, comprising the following.(1) All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leased land, with the godown formerly in the occupation of the Electric Light Company, Limited, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla (for the residue of the term of five years from 1st February, 1888, to 31st January, 1893. (2) All and singular the steam-engine boiler, mill-gear machinery and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

N.B.—The machinery if not sold in one entire lot, will be put up for sale piece-meal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, December 30, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases coloured prints and muslins.
2 " white gauze.
3 " coloured Cashmere and tweed.
3 " coloured velvet.
3 " stout-Brown British.
3 " bales grey piece goods.
60 " old Scotch whisky, by Goodwin Brothers.
25 " Pilsener beer, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 30, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHOP'S FITTINGS, &c.
HIGH COURT, O. O. C. I. SUIT No. 399 of 1889.

PRANJEEVANDASS SAMULDAS and others..Plaintiffs
vs.
RAMCHANDER NUROTUM and others......Defendant.

By direction of the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Medow Street, below Mr. N. Peut's office on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1890, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

The same consisting of Brass and Reed Instruments, such as cornets, clarionets, saxhorns, euphonions, trumpets, bombardon, circular bass, flutes, and piccolo flutes, bagpipes, herophones, [illegible], accordions, [illegible] guitars, musical boxes, [illegible], voice, bugles infantry, automation organs, old pianos, shop furniture, show cupboards and cases.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 30, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP AND MEDIUM PAPER AND PRINTING INK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

500 reams John Dickinson's cream-laid foolscap, 9 to 15 lbs.
50 reams John Dickinson's cream-wove medium, 15 lbs.
200 tins each 10 lb Benjamin, Winston's black printing ink.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th Instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 " " madapollams.
10 " " jaconets.
1 case coloured felt cloth.
1 " 30 dozen alpacca umbrellas.
1 " coloured Russian leather.
1 " buttons.
3 rolls Brussels carpet.
1 Cottage pianoforte by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company, Limited.
17 cases each 4 dozen prima Tivoli beer.
50 " Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.

By order of Hukma Munjee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Oosman Ahmed, gold ornaments called chir, jarmar, bangles, patli, toolsipati, kangan, kanful, sali, hansri, vindo, and silver paigun.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 handsome light Victoria.
1 strong serviceable male phæton,
1 " " wagonette,
1 strong second hand double-seated brougham.
1 canoe-shaped open carriage with a fast and strong bay Waler mare and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 1 Apollo St. in the old Ice House the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks table hanging lamp, pictures, Brussels carpets &c., the property of Walter G. Smith Esq.

The above is on view

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Rampart Row above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid dining drawing and bedroom, and library furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge and others, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, fancy flower vases, Hinks, lamps, fancy pictures, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of Professor P. Peterson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF CASHMERE, TWEED, AND COATING.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 case 12 pieces fancy check Cashmere.
1 " 16 " bird's-eye Cashmere.
1 " 12 " fancy check tweed.
1 " 12 " diamond bird's-eye Cashmere.
4 cases 24 " fancy check coating.
1 case 22 " all-wool check and stripe coating.
1 " 20 " colored coatings.

The pieces will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view three days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th Jan. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte in very good order, Singer's sewing machine on stand, a handsome grey Arab horse, goes in single and double harness, sets of single and English-made double harness, rich China and Japanese flower vases and flower jars, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, superior table ornaments, handsome 1, 2, and 3-lights, Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots and hanging baskets, books, &c., the property of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF SEED PEARLS.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Rutionsey.

No. 296—1 parcel containing 6 bundles seed pearls weighing 1,277 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

8 Indian made swords.
1 Rajpootana khoondah.
1 Nepaulese dagger.
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CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 30, 1889.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Superior in style and excellent in quality 21s.
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Excellent quality, much approved ... [illegible]
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44, OXFORD [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Ponani (s), from Mangalore; and Mobile (s), Persian Gulf. On the 28th:—Britannia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Peninsular (s), from London; Ambia (s), Marmagoa; and Europa (s), Liverpool.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, for England; Jona (s), Kurrachi; Mameluke (s), Marseilles; Kashgar (s), China, &c.; Lycia (s), Antwerp; and Ebro (s), Hull &c. Yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Kashgar and s.s. Lycia left the Dock on Saturday.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Mobile entered the Dock and the s.s. Mameluke left on Saturday.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st December 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 36,049 in receipts.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st December 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 15,352 in receipts.

Lecture.—A lecture on Christ and the Christo Somaj will be delivered by Baba Kali Charan Banarji of Calcutta, in the Framji Cowasji Hall this evening at 6 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside.

Cricket at Surat.—A cricket match was played at Surat on the parade-ground between the Bombay High School Cricket Club and the Surat Government High School, in which the visitors were defeated by an innings and 49 runs.

Gambling at the Stone Bunder.—Inspector Young on Saturday last charged Pandoo Luximon and two others at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place at Stone Bunder on Friday afternoon, with dice and money. The three accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

Drowned in a Tank.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Kala Chowkey Street, respecting the death of Dewkee, woman, aged 22 years. On Friday evening while deceased was washing her clothes in a tank at Lall Baugh, she accidentally fell in and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Accident on Boardship.—A stevedore's labourer, named Shaik Allum Shaik Alloo, employed on board the s.s. Iran lying in the Prince's Dock, was seriously injured on Friday last, by a cask of flour accidentally falling upon him. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

An Accident to the Calcutta Mail.—The up-mail from Calcutta yesterday morning, met with a slight accident, and though no serious damage was done the train was delayed 6½ hours. It seems that the accident was caused by a collision with a good's train, some little distance beyond Egatpura on the Thull Ghaut. No one was injured, although the good's train was derailed.

Burglary at Grant Road and Cammatipoora.—The Billiard Saloon at Grant Road, owned by Framjee Dadabhoy, was broken into by a back window of the premises being forced open, and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 130, stolen from a cupboard, which was also found forced open on Thursday night last. A room on the ground-floor of a house in Cammatepoora 8th Street, occupied by Shaik Balloo Meah Babun, was also broken into on Friday last, during the absence of the occupant, and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 19 stolen from the premises.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-30 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote.
Valse	Tender and True	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldteufel.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Galop	The Tourist's	Fredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Mustang Tank, respecting the death of Heeraya Sarvaya, aged 55 years. Deceased lived with his brother, Rajina Servaya, at Bellasis Junction Road. He was a tailor by trade. Four months ago he became ill and tried many remedies, but got no better. He became reduced and weak and suffered from much pain. On Friday morning he was missed from his room. At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning his body was found floating in the Mustang Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of death by suicide was recorded.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Prince's Dock, respecting the death of Bala Gyasoodina aged 40 years. Deceased was, cultivator and came from his native country at Hurnee on Friday, on a visit to his brother, who is a calassee on board of the Dredger Barge No. 50, and remained with him since he arrived here on board the barge. On Saturday about noon deceased and his brother went on shore to post a letter. After posting the letter deceased complained of a pain in his chest, and began to breath with difficulty. They both went back to the dredger, and deceased sat down, fell back and died immediately. Deceased for the last 8 or 10 years suffered occasionally from pain in his chest. The verdict was by heart disease.

Biting a Woman's Nose.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Nolan charged Wittoo Dadoo, a mill hand, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing hurt to Annoo Syamsa, woman, on the 24th instant, by biting her nose. It appears the woman Annoo was recently in the keeping of the accused, when he gave her some gold ornaments to wear, which she promised to return on leaving his protection. On Tuesday last, the 24th instant, Wittoo happened to meet her at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla, when he questioned her about the ornaments. An altercation ensued, which ultimately resulted in accused "biting her nose" with a view to disfigure her, when she raised an alarm. A policeman came up and arrested Wittoo. The bite on the nose was a very slight one, and could scarcely be detected. Wittoo was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

A well-filled house again assembled on Saturday evening at the Novelty to witness the performance of this clever company. The secret of their success is, no doubt, in a great measure due to the variety in the fun presented. There is inherent in human nature a secret liking for change, and the Surprise Party have always been careful to pander advisedly to this, and as a consequence obtain success. The musical gem is, of course, Miss May Habgood. She plays not only with feeling, but with great firmness and decision. In the difficult execution of Harvey's Scotch solo Abergeldie, her manipulation was simply perfect, and for the *encore* she favoured the audience with her own arrangement of Sullivans "Lost Chord." Mr. Hudson was as usual a host in himself, and from the time he informed Miss Harley that he was "Doxolorious" till the catastrophe with the monkey's tail, he kept the house in roar. The Misses Harley and Ada Clements were all that could be desired in their respective songs. Miss Baber sung the melodious scena and aria from Der Freischutz with a pathetic charm, and the delicacy of a thorough artiste. In response to an encore she rendered very feelingly "Home, Sweet Home."

The performance terminated with a farce which was heralded in the programme as "A Button-shifting Sketch." We are not aware if any violent dis-severence of these articles of haberdashery actually occurred, but if every button in the house had flown off at a tangent, we should not have been surprised. Certainly sufficient provocation was given.

The Surprise Party's season terminates with the performance on Saturday evening next. There are to be three complete changes of programme during the week. To-morrow, Tuesday, is announced as a benefit to Miss Lily C. Baber, and we trust she will receive it in the shape of a well-filled house, which her merits deserve.

THE ARMY.

India Office, Dec. 10.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Maj. J. C. Watts and Bt. Lieut.-Col W. Hales.

To be Captains.—Lieut P. M. Carnegy, and Lieut. A. C. O'Donnell.

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.—Surg. Maj. G. Thomson.

Surgeons to be Surgeons Major.—S. J. Thomson, R. M. Campbell, E. S. Brander, Fakir C. Chatterjee, and G. A. Emerson.

Madras Medical Establishment.—To be Surgeons-Majors.—Surg. C. H. Bennett, M. D., Surg. W. H. Thornhill, M. D., Surg. M. B. Reporter.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major—Surg. Messrs H. Adey, A. W. F. Street, D. S. O., A.P. Jervis, D. C. Davidson, J.C.H. Peacocke, K. B. Nariman, and A. F. Sargent.

Indian Army.—To be Colonels—Lieut. Col. A. P. Broome, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Col. S. B. Home, Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Col. R. T. M. Lang, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Willock, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut-Col A. Anderson, Madras Infantry.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—Capt. C. W. W. Barton, Madras Staff Corps, to be a District Staff officer, 2nd Class Madras Establishment, vice Capt. E. E. Forbes, resigned.

The date of appointment of Capt. J. Fowle, 21st Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor of Madras is altered to Nov. 6, 1889.

THE "TRAVELLERS" EFFERVESCING [illegible] & SALINE removes bile, headache, and [illegible] Agreeable and Cooling. [illegible] & Co., Ld., Bombay and [illegible]

THE GOVERNOR AT THE AHMEDABAD DRAINAGE WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 21.

At four o'clock everybody in Ahmedabad was outside the Jamalpur gate to see his Excellency turn the first sod of the drainage works. As usual the route was, in places, gaily decorated and several mottoes and designs welcomed the distinguished guests. A tastefully-decorated mandap had been erected at the spot where the ceremony was to be performed, and all arrangements in connection with the accommodation of visitors were perfect. This ceremony, though by no means the least brilliant of those that have been performed in the city during the past week, had a tinge of sadness, owing to its being the very last occasion on which Ahmedabad will see our popular Governor in public, and also to the lamented death of Mr. Becherdas Ambaidás, C.S.I., which took place early on Friday morning, and which was referred to in the course of the evening by Mr. James and his Excellency the Governor, who both referred in very feeling terms to the benevolent and philanthropic character of the deceased gentleman.

On their Excellencies arriving and taking their seats, Mr. James, Collector of Ahmedabad, said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Propert, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked by Mr. Runchorelal to open the proceedings to-day, and I think I cannot do it better than by expressing to your Excellency the hearty thanks of the citizens of Ahmedabad and the people of the whole district, for the trouble and inconvenience to which you have put yourself for their benefit. Of course we know that anything that is for the good of the people it is a pleasure to you to perform, but we cannot be ignorant that the attendance at these ceremonies and the making of speeches must be irksome and tedious, and therefore we heartily thank your kind Excellencies for what you have done in Ahmedabad in the past four days. I have been counting up on my fingers, and find that you have taken part in seven ceremonies, and I hope I am correct in saying that they have been ceremonies of a tolerably satisfactory character. Some of them have the merit of marking the completion of good work. There were two personal ceremonies—the great ceremony of yesterday at which your Excellency invested the Raja of Lunawada with the insignia of dignity with which her Majesty has been pleased to invest him—an honour we can all most thoroughly appreciate, for though his Highness has been amongst us only a few days, his chivalrous bearing and manly courtesy have been made apparent to us. Then, the Phillpott memorial is only a part of the tribute of the natives of this town to the memory of a just man whose loss is much lamented. Then there was the Jubilee Hospital, in which Lady Reay was kind enough to take part in a ceremony which was specially gratifying to yourselves on account of the great pains which Lady Reay has personally taken in everything that conduces to the welfare of the females of this Presidency. (Cheers.) In the next ceremony in which her Royal Highness was pleased to have performed the principal part, your Excellency also found time to attend and assist her Royal Highness. It occurs to me that you expressed a doubt as to the exact relation which the Guzerat Ladies' Club would bear to the Bholanath Institute. I think I could throw some little light on the subject. The club is exclusively for ladies. The Bolanath Institute is laid under the auspices of both ladies and gentlemen. Both will use the Institute, but when the ladies express their wish to be allowed the exclusive use of it, the gentlemen will withdraw, and then it will be in the possession of the Guzerat Ladies' Club. When gentlemen are to be present it will be used by the National Indian Association. I am quite sure that both bodies, having but one institute, will find it a great convenience and advantage. I am afraid I am only wearying you by recounting all the ceremonies you have taken part in, but I only wish to show the extreme labour you have undergone since you have been here. The bridge, the foundation-stone of which you laid, is a most important public work. These ceremonies that I have enumerated are all completed work. The bridge will be ready in two years. And now we come to this last and final ceremony, which I am afraid will not be completed in two years; and although the sum of a lakh and a half of rupees have been devoted to it we are not sure that even after the scheme has been commenced it will be carried out. Now, the drainage of a large city is a stupendous work. (Hear, hear.) Twenty years had been spent in trying to drain Calcutta, and every fresh failure only spurred the citizens on to fresh effort to make their city clean. That I am sure will be the feelings of the citizens of Ahmedabad. The only question will be how to provide funds for its rapid and complete extension. It is only fitting on this occasion that I should mention the names of those who are really responsible for bringing this enterprise to its successful issue. The fact that you are going to commence the Ahmedabad drainage scheme is due to two men—one is Mr. Runchorelal. (Cheers.) From the time that Mr. Runchorelal assumed his position in this city under the new organisation of municipalities, he has never ceased to draw attention to the absolute necessity that we were under to reduce the enormous mortality that goes on in this city. He has had small thanks for it. Amongst the Native Press and amongst the ill-informed of the Native community he has received reproaches and abuse; but undeterred by either he has gone steadily on his way, and with tact, temper and with a good cause at his back, he has so far succeeded. As long as this city lasts, so long will his name be associated with this work that you inaugurate to-day. The other gentlemen to whom the success is due is Mr. Doig. (Cheers.) Long before it was settled when the drainage works should begin or who was to undertake it, Mr. Doig, in consultation with Mr. Runchorelal drew out the plans and applied to the best sources of information to discover what system would be best suited to a town like Ahmedabad, devoting an enormous amount of his own time to it and always ready to assist the Municipality or council when needed, and he has succeeded in producing a plan which the citizens and the municipality have agreed to accept. Although we have got so far in this project it is a mistake to suppose that because it has begun it will necessarily proceed further without criticism and obstruction. That is not surprising, perhaps, but Mr. Childers, whom I had the honour of showing round the city, when I told him of it, said, "Surely, all you would have to do would be to distribute a description of the City of London before the plague amongst the inhabitants of Ahmedabad to induce them to have the drainage. I said that such a lecture would be thrown away upon them, not to mention that they had the real plague amongst them about fifty years ago. Every year they have a greater plague than that. That is the plague of cholera. I said that with these facts before them they were not moved, and so I despaired of anything being able to move them; but I am in hopes that when the undrained part of the city sees the improvement in that portion that has been drained, the whole town will see the advantage of it. In conclusion, Mr. James referred to the unsuitable condition of the local college and the anxiety of the citizens to have the Dhollera Railway opened. He knew that as long as His Excellency was in India they would have his support, and he hoped that Lord Reay would recommend these matters to the tenderest mercies of his successor. He concluded by saying that Ahmedabad had suffered a serious loss in the death of Mr. Becherdass Ambaidass.

Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal, accompanied by the Municipal Commissioners, then stepped forward and read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Donald James, 11th Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the President and Commissioners of the Ahmedabad Municipality, desire to tender our hearty thanks to your Excellency for your presence here to-day. By consenting to take part in the inauguration of our drainage works your Excellency has given yet one more proof of that unceasing interest which your Excellency has shown ever since your assumption of the reins of government in everything that tends to the welfare of this city and its inhabitants. Ahmedabad, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Guzerat, is adorned by many noble edifices which testify to the piety and artistic skill of its Mahomedan sovereigns. The work which your Excellency is about to commence, though less pretentious in appearance, will, we trust, be no less worthy and enduring a monument of English rule. For we hope that, when it is completed and supplemented by a pure water-supply, the mortality of our picturesque but insanitary city will be considerably diminished. Like all oriental cities Ahmedabad was constructed without modern general sanitary appliances. The resulting mortality long ago attracted attention, and the officers of Government, with the aid of the old municipality, did what lay in their power to reduce it. Numerous deep wells, receptacles for offensive matters, existed in private houses, and poisoned the subsoil. These were closed and the more efficient removal of surface rubbish was organised. After the institution of Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, the new Municipality resolved to show their appreciation of the boon conferred upon them by further measures of reform. Their first action was to lay a tramway to a place three miles distant, to which the solid exuviæ of the town are daily conveyed for conversion into manure. Then in 1885, with the permission and under the advice of your Excellency's Government, Colonel Ducat, R.E., a distinguished sanitary officer, was deputed to prepare plans for those two essential needs of a healthy town,—a pure water-supply and an efficient system of drainage. The first, your Excellency is aware, has already been commenced, and we may hope to see an abundant supply of water brought into the city in a twelvemonth. The second is now about to be commenced by your Excellency. The scheme is the result of very prolonged and anxious discussion, and has not arrived even at this its initial stage without considerable criticism both amongst the ratepayers and in the corporation itself. The disposal of solid matters having already been arranged for, the main thing needed was to convey to a distance the foul sullage water, augmented, as in a short time it must necessarily be, by the coming liberal addition to the water-supply. Three methods of drainage found their advocates. The first desired the water to be removed by hand in pails; the second, by gravitation in open surface drains; and the third, who were supported by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the approval by your Excellency's Government, also by gravitation through under-ground sewers. All schemes, however, had one common feature, viz., that a sewage when once outside the city should be conveyed by an underground drain to a distance of two miles and utilised for cultivation. This portion of the scheme is, therefore, to be constructed first, and besides, as an experimental measure, a small portion of a crowded part of the town is to be drained with under-ground sewers which will be connected directly with the houses. The plans have been drawn out for the entire city, and should the experimental portion answer, we look forward to extending it gradually, as far as our means permit, till the entire city is drained and purified. The drains have been designed with gradients, which the Executive Engineer assures us will practically render them self-cleansing; and at a short distance from the place where we are now standing, the sewage will be pumped into an outfall drain and conveyed to a farm two miles away, where the soil is light and sandy, which as the Sanitary Commissioner considers eminently suitable. The eventual flow of sewage will be nearly two million of gallons a-day. If this were mere water, it would cost about Rs. 40,000 per annum to raise it by bullock-power and apply it to the land, but being also rich in manurial products, that sum by no means represents its value for irrigation. We, therefore, confidently expect a large pecuniary return from the farm. This gain, however, is small in comparison with our anticipated saving of human life. We have been informed by the Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta that the undrained suburban portion of Calcutta has a death-rate nearly double that of the urban drained portion of that city; and we trust that in the course of years the difference between the death statistics of Ahmedabad undrained and Ahmedabad drained will be equally striking. We believe we may take credit for being the first mofussil municipality in this Presidency, if not in India, which has undertaken a system of drainage fixed on the latest modern scientific improvements. (Cheers.) We desire to thank your Excellency not only for lending us the services of Colonel Ducat, but for permitting Mr. Doig, the Executive Engineer, assisted by Mr. Fardunji C. Tarapurwalla, and advised by Mr. Little, the Chief Engineer, to design the drainage scheme. Our warm acknowledgments are due to these gentlemen as well as to our able and worthy Collector, Mr. James, for their labours and for the great interest which they have shown in this as well as in many other matters for the benefit of this city. When your Excellency last visited this city in December 1887, we represented, among other things, the necessity of restoring the Ellis Bridge. It affords us grateful pleasure to think our prayer may have had some weight in influencing your Excellency's Government to undertake the works. The new bridge, whose foundation-stone your Excellency has recently laid, will be, we hope, an accomplished fact within two or three years, and we thankfully acknowledge the great benefit which it will confer upon our city. At your Excellency's last visit we also urged the extension of the Godhra branch line to Rutlam and Indore—a scheme which, we are glad to acknowledge, has received the sanction of Government. Your Excellency is aware that a new railway project, the result of private enterprise, has been formed to join this city with the nearest sea-port, Dhollera, and it has reached a stage which promises that the new line will be a reality within three years; it will, when carried out, prove highly beneficial not only to this city, but to the whole of the district and province. As this is probably the last occasion on which we shall have an opportunity of meeting your Excellency we beg once more to tender our most dutiful and heartfelt thanks (cheers) to your Excellency for the kindness and encouragement which we have at all times received at your Excellency's hands. Amidst your Excellency's unwearying and varied labours on behalf of the Presidency at large, your Excellency has ever been mindful of the welfare of our city and the working of our Municipality. So that in saying farewell we feel that we are parting, not merely from a ruler, but from a true friend. (Cheers.) Ours is therefore not the mere conventional language of compliment when we reiterate our grateful acknowledgments, coupled with sincere regret for your Excellency's approaching departure. We pray that your Excellency and Lady Reay may long enjoy a happy life in England, and that not the least agreeable reminiscence of your rule in the Bombay Presidency will be the recollection of the good that you have effected here, and the knowledge that your name and memory will long remain in the hearts of the citizens of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Runchorelal then went on to say that the chief object of the work was the saving of precious lives. Dr. Hewlett had said that if the town had a good water supply and an improved system of drainage the mortality would be reduced one half. Sir Theodore Hope had also expressed the same opinion, and he (Mr. Runchorelal) thought that it was the duty of every citizen to do all he could to provide these two essential works for the town, and that it was the duty of Government to assist them in providing them.

At Mr. Runchorelal's invitation His Excellency stepped down from the dais and turned the first sod with a highly finished brass-bladed "powra" with a curiously carved stained wood handle, depositing it in a richly carved blackwood trencher bound in brass. The "powra" and trencher were subsequently presented to His Excellency as specimens of local manufacture.

His Excellency then re-ascended the dais and said:—

Mr. Propert, Mr. James, Mr. Runchorelal and members of the Municipal Corporation—I must begin by paying my tribute of respect to the memory of the great citizen whom you have lost yesterday. I know that his death has cast a gloom over this city, because he was respected and justly respected by all classes of this great town. I am very grateful that you have allowed me to be associated with you in the great work which is being inaugurated today. That work has three aspects. It is, as Mr. Runchorelal has said in the speech he attached to the address, in the first place essentially a humanitarian work. This century has often been called a humanitarian century. Perhaps that is true, and perhaps in some respects we have been humanitarian on the wrong side; but this I venture to say that such humanitarian work as we are commencing to-day can never be commenced too soon, can never be carried out too thoroughly or too rapidly. (Cheers.) In the next place, this work commends itself to me because it is a very great engineering work. I have been associated closely during these years with the Public Works Department, and in that department the number of intricate questions of science adapted to practical methods, is so rapidly on the increase, that we want as much co-operation as we can get in that department; and this leads me to the third aspect—the part local self-government is to play in such work. "By its works will we know it" may be said of local self-government. If a local board does what is expected of it, it must grapple with the difficulties with which all these schemes for the benefit of the people are beset, and it must not shudder at the expense involved in successfully carrying them out. Now, I am aware that it is one of the duties of the representatives of our cities and villages to take care that no money is squandered; but it is also not less their duty to take care that the money be forthcoming for really useful works—to which category the work we are today commencing undoubtedly belongs. It is a work of which this generation will reap the first fruits, and it is one which future generations will bless them for having undertaken. Yes, gentlemen, you must look forward to the gratitude posterity will give you as payment for the little extra taxation which this work involves. I am aware that you do not like to see your local rates increased, but that dislike should depend on the cause of the increase in the rates, and when you see the beneficial results of this work in in reducing the death of the city, I am sure you will be very glad to pay the money. I will admit at once that you are at present engaged in works which will tax the community severely. The estimates are on record, and I have not the slightest wish to manipulate the figures. Colonel Ducat thought this work could be constructed for eight lakhs of rupees; but I am sorry to say that it will cost you eighteen lakhs, and the water-works seven and half lakhs—a total sum of twenty-five and half lakhs to be spent on sanitary improvements. Now, you have wisely decided on having your water supply, and that will only be of great benefit to this city if this other work is carried out *pari passu*; because if you have more water coming in, you must provide a suitable exit for it. I believe that you have been wise in deciding that the drainage should be on the gravitation system. Of the Shone system we know as yet too little, but Government will have to watch its operation in Rangoon. Our own system has been tried and found to answer in other localities, and we need not go much further than to the neighbouring city of Bombay to see that the death-rate has been considerably decreased in that town since its introduction. I wish to throw out a hint which you may find it useful to adopt. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has invited an expert to come out from England and advise them on their drainage system. That gentleman might be invited to come here and spend twelve hours in Ahmedabad, and after he has consulted Mr. Doig, I have no doubt that his advice would be well worth having. I am particularly pleased with this work, as I have not the slightest doubt that when once the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns see the great benefits resulting from it, they will all follow your example. (Cheers.) On the other hand if Ahmedabad were to fail, other less favored cities would have a ready excuse for sitting still. With regard to the water works, I have to express a hope that you will not deviate from the original scheme. I have heard various rumours (I believe they are only rumours) of your wishing to carry out the work as cheaply as you can. I have heard that you contemplate reducing the height of the tower. Now, what will be the result of that saving? At the end of the main, as now ordered, the sanctioned design provides for a 9in. pipe for a length of 19,120 feet in the direction of the reservoir. This will require to be increased to a 14in. pipe, but beyond this the sanctioned design provides for a 7-inch pipe for 1,260 feet, and a 4-inch pipe for 1,100 feet. These will both require to be increased to 112 inches, otherwise the reservoir will be useless, owing to the time it will take to fill. Therefore, the increase in weight of pipes which this alteration will necessitate is 103 tons, and will cost at the present rate of iron about Rs. 115,000, and the distribution-pipe from the low level reservoir will also have to be increased, so that the proposed saving of Rs. 30,000 the Municipality hope to make by reducing the size of the high-level reservoir, will be swallowed up in making the proposed connection. Now, I ask you whether it is worth while doing this. I hope you will reconsider that decision, and in consultation with my friends, Mr. Little and Mr. Doig, you will look into the matter. I am anxious that if you are going to establish an improved water supply you should do it thoroughly—not by halves; and that is what I always say when I am consulted about a work of this kind. To use a homely phrase I would urge you to say. "Take the bull by the horns," and when you do that, you will experience that pleasant feeling of a difficulty overcome. I am very glad on this occasion to be able to state how much Government, as well as yourselves, value the services of Mr. Doig. (Applause.) He has had very hard work in preparing plans and estimates for the bridge, drainage, and water schemes; but you will agree with me that he has been equally courteous to all enquirers and has always readily explained to the lay mind what must appear somewhat abstruse; and I believe that you will ultimately find that all his estimates and plans are quite correct. (Laughter and applause.) I can only say that in the hands of that triumvirate, Messrs. Little, James, and Doig, I leave you in very safe hands. (Cheers.) And I am sure that the late Commissioner who took so much interest in your city and with whom I discussed these schemes in my earlier days will read the report of these proceedings with great pleasure—I refer to Mr. Sheppard. (Cheers.) But I must not forget to mention that Government has taken care to appoint a Commissioner as well acquainted with Gujerat as Mr. Sheppard was—I mean Mr. Propert (cheers), and I know that he is as desirous as any one to have this scheme carried out as quickly and as efficiently as possible. I shall now leave this important subject, although a great deal more might be said on it; but I know that this is not the time to go into details, so I shall refer to the other paragraphs of your address. With regard to the college you may be quite sure that it is to me a great disappointment that I have not been able to lay its foundation-stone; but this work will remove one of the causes of delay, and the bridge another. Mr. James has said that these ceremonies are tedious and irksome to me; but I can assure you that when these ceremonies are in connection with practical work like this, it is never tedious. It is so when they are simple ceremonies and nothing more, when we may be said to beat the air. In Ahmedabad I have never spoken without effect. It is pleasant to me to notice that whenever I have suggested anything at one visit, I have found it carried out on the occasion of my next visit, and this is one of the reasons why I have so much pleasure in coming here. (Applause.) You are aware that Government are quite ready with their building grant for the college. You have now a choice of two sites, and will soon be able to decide on one. Meanwhile, it is important that the existing college has been able to do such good work with an insufficient building. With regard to the Godhra Rutlam line, we are absolutely at one. Government have urged that the line should be made, and I am happy to say that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the line, with the proviso that it should be made when the finances of the country are satisfactory. That proviso is considered differently by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, but with the expansion of your trade, that line will become absolutely indispensable. (Cheers.) You have not alluded to one subject in your address. The town of Ahmedabad has done for education as much as any town in the Presidency, and in that matter you are fortunate in having taken the advice of your excellent inspector Mr. Giles. I shall now conclude the last ceremony which it has been my good fortune to perform in your city, by saying that I am sorry that I have not been able to spend a longer time in your midst, and I only hope that you will consider me as a friend in the past, a friend in the present, and a friend in the future. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mypatrum Ruprám then addressed the assemby shortly in English and Gujerati, thanking His Excellency and Lady Reay for their kindness in taking such interest in Ahmedabad.

His Excellency replied in a few suitable words, and flowers being distributed the proceedings closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

Stewards.—Capt. Tufnell, P. Benn, Esq., W. A-Bankier, Esq., Col. Merriman, T. Filgate, Esq., H. C Burder, Esq., L. B. Ker, Esq., G. K. Remington, Esq. and Col. Wise.

First Day—Wednesday, 29th January 1890.

1st Race.—The Bedouin Stakes—(Open). Rs. 199. For Arab galloways, 13-3 and under, landed since 1st September 1889. W. A. I. raise 21 lbs. ½ mile.

2nd Race.—The Worlee Stakes—Rs. 300. For Arab horses, the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana that have never won. Rs. 49. Catch weights over 11 stone. ⅞ mile.

3rd Race.—The Polo Cup.—Rs. 199. For all *bona fide* polo ponies that have never won Rs. 49. Certificates from Polo Secretaries to accompany entries, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. W. I. 3 furlongs.

4th Race.—The Byculla Cup.—Rs. 400. For maiden galloways 13-3 and under, W. A. I. raised 28 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 99, once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September 1889, allowed 7 lbs. ¾ mile.

5th Race.—The Ladies Bracelet.—Rs. 100. For all galloways, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race of any description. Ladies nomination; stakes to the owner. Catch weights over 11 stones. ⅛ mile.

Second Day—Saturday, 1st February 1890.

1st Race.—The Maiden Stakes.—(Open). Rs. 199. For maiden Arabs landed since 1st September 1889. W. A. raised 21 lbs. ¾ mile.

2nd Race.—The Gymkhana Pony Stakes—Rs. 300. For galloways, 13-3 and under, the *bona fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, that have never won Rs. 49, prior to 1st January 1890, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. W. I. A. winner after that date 4 lbs. extra. ½ mile.

3rd Race.— Mahaluxmi Stakes—(Open). Rs. 400. For Arabs. W. A. raised 28 lbs.; allowances—maiden 7 lbs., of the day 12 lbs., galloways 7 lbs., horses landed after 1st September 7 lbs. Penalties, winners of Rs. 500, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. winner claimable for Rs. 1,200. A starting sweep of Rs. 30. 1 mile.

4th Race.—Pony Selling Race.—Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 11 stone, 4 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. 7 furlongs.

5th Race.—Arab Selling Race.—(Open). Rs. 199. For Arabs those entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11 stone, 4 lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price. ⅞ mile.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules.
2. Races to take place on the Flats [illegible]
3. In all races except those marked open, horses and ponies to be the *bona fide* property of members of recognised clubs. In open races, entrance fees to accompany entries.
4. Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive tickets to the Grand Stand and enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs. 10 to the fund.
5. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates, and the order of races, should circumstances render it advisable.
6. First entries, Rs. 10, 9 p.m., Saturday, November 30th. Second entries, Rs. 15, 9 p.m., Tuesday December 31st.
7. G. R.'s only, except in open races, or if the weights are under 9 stone 7lbs. Colours to be worn.
8. Declarations to start starting penalties and allowances must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 1 p.m., on Monday, 27th January, and Thursday, the 30th January 1890, with names and colours of riders and the weights to be carried. Any one wearing colours other than those declared will pay a fine of one gold mohur to the Fund.
9. Unless three horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, the added money, and unless five, half the money will be withheld.
10. All galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Friday, 24th January, at 7 o'clock. W. I. T. C. and C. T. C., and Bombay Gymkhana Polo certificates only will be accepted. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. throughout the meeting except where otherwise provided for.
11. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
12. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
13. All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the day before the Races.
14. Half entries to go to the fund and half to the second horse.
15. Settling day, 3rd February 1890.
16. 5 per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the Fund.
17. All letters to be addressed and entries made to

J. F. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

The epidemic of influenza continued to occupy public attention in Russia, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and elsewhere when the mail left. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—One still hears of the disease in all directions, and, although it is not generally dangerous, the very weak and decrepit and those suffering from chronic ailments are easily carried off by it. The mortality is certainly much higher than usual. The register of deaths in St. Petersburg for the week ending Nov. 30 shows twice as many deaths as in any of the weeks preceding. Other diseases have at the same time increased, and inflammation of the lungs frequently appears to follow influenza, with fatal consequences. The malady has appeared simultaneously in widely separated parts of Russia. Sir R. Morier has completely recovered from an attack of the disease from which he was suffering.

The idea of it being the forerunner of cholera, propounded by Prof. Zdekauer, is now combated by several well-known medical men. Professor Zdekauer, who has been placed at the head of a special medical and sanitary commission in view of the epidemic, has lived through, four outbreaks of cholera in Russia all occurring, curiously enough, at intervals of eighteen years, from 1830 to 1884, and he states that they have all been preceded by influenza, which causes him to fear that the cholera now prevailing in Persia and in Mesopotamia, where it has made more than 7,000 victims in a month, may eventually spread through Russia. This is the alarming medical opinion in St. Petersburg; but at Moscow the principal doctors convened by the mayor do not concur in this view, and express the opinion that the connection between influenza and cholera referred to by Dr. Zdekauer is merely a coincidence. It appears that there have been some sixteen outbreaks of influenza in Russia since 1830, most of them without the accompaniment of cholera.

The epidemic has spread with great rapidity in Paris. It has made its appearance at the British Embassy, at the Palais Bourbon, and at the Post Office and Telegraph departments. There is also said to be a very large number of private cases. The report of the doctors of the Board of Health on the epidemic at the Louvre shows that the number of persons who have been laid up since the illness appeared there was at the rate of 160 a day and at one time 650 were in the infirmary. The symptoms of these patients, which Drs. Brouardel and Proust examined, were mild, and in no case was the throat severely attacked. The treatment adopted is gargling with boric acid and borax, and doses of quinine and antipyrine.

In Berlin also the epidemic continues to gain rapid ground, and there are few families who have not contributed one or two victims to it in a more or less acute form.

Inquiries instituted in the neighbourhood of Chiswick, Gunnersbury, and Turnham Green establish the fact that an influenza epidemic—similar to that which has appeared in Russia, though of a somewhat milder type—has [illegible] in some districts of the West-end of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain W. J. Webber, with the English mails of the 13th December, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Valpy
Mrs Gray and infant
Mr R Baumach
Mr and Mrs MacCallum and 2 children
Rev and Mrs S L Lye
Three Sisters
Rev C Gore
Mr H Wakeman
Major and Mrs W H Browne
Mr and Mrs Ditmas
Rev and Mrs Dyer and child
Mr and Mrs Boyden
Miss Ritchie
Mr and Mrs G H Burgess
Dr and Mrs Silcock
Mr, Mrs and Miss Galton
Colonel Sedgwick
Lieut Ranken
Mrs Clogstown Morgan and child
Mr and Mrs Borrodaile
Miss Hickson
Miss Hall
Miss Bates
Mr Grant

Miss Farrer
Mrs Lonsdale
Mrs Wyatt and 3 children
Miss Beale
Mr Davis
Capt G J Shaw
Mrs Merriman
Mr and Mrs Middleton
Mr O Lloyd
Mr H Gifford
Mr L C Perker
Capt Moncier
Mrs J Nicholls
Mr Sloss
Col Hughes Hallett
Mr Raikes
Miss Macintyre
Mr A Grant
Mr Doherty
Miss Harris
Mr Connal
Mr and Mrs Cope and infant
Mr and Mrs Jones
Mr Duncroft
Dr J Henderson

From Brindisi.

Dr Parker
Mr H B Stephen
Mr J Agelasto
Mr J Palitzer
Mr Ponsonby
Mr Fearing
Mr and Mrs Martin
Mr Gibson
Mr H Cayley
Dr A Allan
Mr G Rule
Mr and Mrs Morgan
Dr and Mrs McConnagher
Hon Justice Birdwood
Mr S J Sargent
Miss Suel
Mr Symons
Mr Morrison
Mrs S Bosanquet
Mr H W Buckland

Mr and Mrs Warren
Mr E M Murray
Sir R Harvey
Mr B Walton
Mr W B Wright
Rev Father Edward
Rev Father Desiderme
Rev Father Antonine
Rev Father Leonard
Rev Father Artemin
Rev Father Theodore
Rev Father Leopold
Rev Father Edmond
Capt and Mrs Kelly
Capt J M Taylor
Mr P H Churchward
Mr Phillips
Mr H R Cooke
Mr C Gray
Mr R Hart

From Port Said.

Baron and Baroness Hey King and 2 children
From Ismailia—Mr Lambrinoidi
From Malta—Mr W Cotesworth

From Aden.

Major Paterson
Col Cowie

Mr Smith (2nd Engr.)

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Morley, addressing a great Gladstonian meeting in Dundee on Monday night, Dec. 9, sketched the programme which, he thought, would occupy the Liberal party in the near future. Reform of the House of Lords he declared to be now a question of practical British politics. Any individual peer, he held, who chose formally to declare his option to give up for his lifetime the seat in the House of Lords attached to his peerage, should be allowed to do so, and should, on so declaring himself, become eligible for a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Morley briefly dealt with Disestablishment in Scotland, stating that it will be impossible, when his party comes into power, to maintain the Scottish Establishment. When that day came, also, there would be given a real, effective, and comprehensive measure of Local Option. Regarding land law reform, he said opinion had advanced with uncommon rapidity during recent years, and many people in all parts of the country had now made up their minds that the value accruing to the soil, not from the exertion of the landlord, but from the exertions of the community, ought, in some shape or another, to be intercepted for the benefit of the community." The subjects of the powers to acquire land in their neighbourhood by municipalities, the access to mountains and moors, and the crofters were next dealt with; and Mr Morley concluded by saying that what the Radicals wanted was really social justice. It was the business of Parliament to set the example in that direction by abolishing privileges, by opening out new opportunities, by giving to the people, so far as legislation could do it, equality of chance.

Mr Sexton, M. P., at a meeting of the County Dublin Tenants' Defence Association, told the tenants to beware of what he called the conspiracy to which they were opposed, whose object, he declared, was to put a fictitious value upon the land of Ireland, and to carry out a scheme of public plunder.

London is in the throes of another labour agitation. Several days ago the men employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company threatened to come out on strike unless certain terms they had laid down were conceded. The directors could not see their way to agree, and engaged a large number of men to take the place of the dissatisfied employes. The strike began on Thursday afternoon, but the directors state that they have a sufficient number of men to maintain the supply of gas.

Manchester has been grievously inconvenienced by a similar strike, the men in the Corporation Gasworks having "come out" on a dispute about the employment of "non-Union" men. Workmen had been engaged to take the place of those on strike, but, being deficient in numbers and experience, they could not supply the requirements of the city, which was consequently for several nights in "semi-darkness." On Sunday evening, Dec. 8th, the services had to be abandoned in some of [illegible] brought into requisition. By Wednesday, the 11th, however, a sufficient quantity had been obtained, and the strike practically collapsed. The strikers have withdrawn all their original demands, and display anxiety to be received back to the works.

The Forth Bridge directors on Tuesday, 10th inst., visited the bridge, travelling by way of the new railway from Corstorphine to Dalmeny. The bridge is expected to be ready for the Board of Trade inspection on or about the 1st February, and it is understood that the entire line will be opened for traffic about the 1st of March.

Two Irishmen, alleged to have come to Salford Cattle Market on the 26th ult. to warn people that the cattle which were being offered for sale by other two Irishmen had come from an evicted farm on the Massereene estate, have been committed for trial at the Liverpool Assizes.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November show that the imports of the United Kingdom for the month amounted to £41,303,409, an increase of 17·25 per cent., and the exports to £22,186,255, an increase of 12·05 per cent., on the figures for the corresponding month last year.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Gondoliers, or the King of Barataria," was produced on the 7th inst., at the Savoy Theatre, London. It was received with very great favour, and is pronounced a triumphant success.

At a meeting in London on Wednesday of agriculturists opposed to the existing rate of tithe assessment in England and Wales, it was resolved to form a Tithe Question Association in order to promote their interests.

Mr John Cameron Macdonald, manager of the *Times*, died on Tuesday at his residence at Croydon. He had been seriously ill for some time past. Mr. Macdonald was a native of Inverness-shire.

A Commission has now been issued by the Home Office authorising a public inquiry into the Mauricewood pit disaster.

The latest news from Zanzibar regarding Emin Pasha is favourable. Details of the circumstances under which Emin met with his accident have not yet been given; but it appears that, being very short-sighted, he walked out through a window, and the fall fractured his skull. At first his recovery was considered impossible, but subsequent messages indicate the hope that he will rally. Mr. Stanley has been inundated with messages congratulating him on his success.

The French Chamber on Monday, 9th inst., had a sharp debate respecting the Montmartre election. By a large majority General Boulanger's election was declared void, and by a smaller majority M. Joffrin was declared duly elected, a proposition for a fresh election having been defeated.

The Servian Government has expropriated the salt monopoly granted to the Anglo-Austrian Bank, alleging numerous illegalities and shortcomings, which, however, the directors of the bank deny.

The Russian papers bitterly complain of the Austrian Government for permitting the Bulgarian Railway Six per Cent. loan to be quoted on the Vienna and Pesth Exchanges.

The influenza epidemic, which was first reported from Russia, is spreading, on the Continent. The number of cases has increased in Berlin with alarming rapidity. The presence of it is also reported from Vienna. It appears also to have reached Paris.

In consequence of a false alarm of fire, a panic occurred in the Opera House of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday night. Ten persons were crushed to death, and five have since died.

Colonel Booth, of the Salvation Army, has been arrested at Geneva for infraction of a decree of explusion from Switzerland.

Severe weather has set in on the Continent.

The debate in the Belgian Chamber involving a vote of censure on the Government was concluded on Saturday, when the motion was defeated by 76 votes against 34—a victory for the Government.

Obituary.—E. Maltby, Esq, late M C S; Surg-Gen E G Balfour, Mad Ret; Surg-Gen John Turner, Bo Ret; Mr. Robert Browning; Sir P F Shelly; Rev E Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede"); Mr J C Macdonald; Gen J A Street; Maj-Gen A C Johnson, C B; Col H C Wade, Dalton C B; Maj B Gray; Capt. Plunkett; Com T F Pullen, R N; Archdeacon Jones; Mr H O A Williamson; Mrs W Haggard.

THE PETERS EXPEDITION.

From advices which have now reached Berlin from East Africa it can scarcely be any longer doubted that Dr. Peters and his men were massacred. Writing from Zanzibar, under date Nov. 13, Herr Clemens Denhardt, an experienced Somali traveller, reported to the Emin Pasha Committee here all he had gathered with regard to the fate of their unfortunate agent. On Oct. 29 the Wali of Lamu, Abdalla Ben Hamid, came to Herr Denhardt with a very serious air, and handed him a letter which had been brought down a few minutes previously by two special couriers from the Wali's Akida, at Kau, Annad Ben Ali. The passage in the missive referring to the destruction of Dr. Peters and his expedition ran, "A Galla tribesman has come in with the following news:—The German stranger, possessor of the cannon, has had a fight in which two white men were killed and all their people. Another white man and his servant escaped. This white man received two spear wounds and has reached Mdevani. All his possessions he lost."

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry are most appetising and wholesome preparations. [illegible]

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

The Alagoas, with Dom Pedro and his family, arrived at Lisbon on Dec. 7. King Charles embarked on the royal barge, three empty State barges following, and on boarding embraced and kissed the Emperor, shortly after which a movement was made for the Hotel Braganza. Here the Emperor received the the principal members of the Brazilian colony in Lisbon and afterwards the visits of the Ministers. The Emperor conversed with all who approached him in his usual unaffected manner, but said he was very tired and desired to rest above all things.

The *Daily News* had sent a special correspondent, who had the good fortune to board the Alagoas before the arrival of the royal party. The Emperor expressed his intention of visiting Paris, but not during the cold weather. He would not reside in Portugal. At present he would perhaps stay for three weeks at the Hotel Braganza, when he might visit the Duc de Montpensier and ultimately Cannes. The Emperor then told the correspondent he had never entertained the slightest intention of abdicating:—

"Indeed, he was never asked to abdicate, but simply to leave Brazil. He was a Sovereign under violence, and had regarded himself as a prisoner of war on the Alagoas. He had no intention of issuing a manifesto to Brazil, as he himself to the end of his days would be a living manifesto. I inquired whether he had had a pleasant voyage. 'Yes, yes,' he replied; 'thank God for it, and that I have all my family around me here. My country is missing, but my grandchildren will be a consolation." The Provisional Government had not treated the Emperor and his family "badly, not at all."

A *Times* correspondent at Rio, under date Nov. 21, gives the following interesting details of the Revolution:—

For some time back there were evident signs of dissatisfaction in the army, the complaint being that the civil authorities did not care much for military matters and rather snubbed the officers. Three years ago the War Minister declared to a colonel, who was carrying on a discussion in the Press about military affairs, that an officer should not be permitted to write to the newspapers on such subjects without the permission of his superior. The Minister, Senhor Alfredo Chaves, was a Conservative, and the Liberals availed themselves of the opportunity to violently attack the Cabinet. The officer in question being an old Liberal did all he could to injure the Government with the army, and the Premier had to sacrifice Senhor Chaves's place in the Cabinet in order to patch up a peace with the military force. But this state of affairs did not last long. The army, having tasted a complete triumph, soon began to show signs of turbulence in the province of Rio Grande do Sul; and owing to the utter lack of tact on the part of the Cotegipe Ministry there was nearly an outbreak by both army and navy officers in Rio de Janerio itself. This calamity was only averted by the timely intercession of the Liberal Senator, Gasper da Silveria Martins, who exercises a vast influence in his native province of Rio Grande do Sul. But this signal victory of the military party emboldened them considerably. The army and navy clubs of Rio de Janeiro began to interfere in public discussions, and to claim for the members even more influence than they had already won. The Joao Alfredo Ministry, which succeeded the Cotegipe Ministry in March 1881, showed great tact. Their War Secretary, Senator Coelho de Almeida, left office in June last, never having experienced any trouble in coping with the army influences. In the meantime the Emperor, who had now got fairly strong in health, having called the Liberal party to power in June last, insisted upon granting to the forces two places in the Cabinet.

If the army was mutinous, the navy was not disposed to be more content with its Minister, Ladario. This brave man had already many enemies among his comrades, and by his severe discipline and hostility "rings," and also by his personal spite shown in several cases, he had made himself hated by a large section of the navy. As far as the military were concerned, they were not aiming at changing the form of government; they simply wanted recognition and power. They detested the Ouro Preto Cabinet, and were bound to overthrow it. On the other hand, there was the Republican party steadily working with unerring aim towards the destruction of the Imperial Government. The Republicans organised themselves as a party about eighteen years ago, when they established a daily newspaper in Rio, edited with immense ability by Senhors Quintino Bocayuva, one of the leaders of the present situation, Salvador de Mendonca and another, now deceased. The party led by the venerable Saldanha Marinho was disbanded, and some of its members had since taken office from the Imperial Government. But there has always been a nucleus consisting of a few but resolute and able men at work, and they were aided by the students of the several faculties spread throughout the empire. Among them I may mention Bocayuva, Aristides Lobo, Trovao, and Portella, in Rio de Janeiro, and Ranegel Pestana and Campos Salles in Sao Paulo.

Owing to the illness of the Emperor and to the aversion generally, even if unjustly, felt against the House of Orleans, whose Prince, Count d'Eu, was to be the Emperor-Consort in case of Dom Pedro's death, the Republican party began once more to gain strength. The Brazilians had never expected that the Princess would govern to the end of her life, highly as they thought of her abilities and virtues, and her husband was not popular.

In 1888, however, thanks to the impulse given by Donna Isabel to the cause of abolition, 700,000 slaves were liberated quite unexpectedly. To many it seemed that her dynasty was then assured, because the Brazilians could never forget the immense services thus rendered to their country to [illegible] to a great extent, the real fact was that all the slave interest turned not only against the lovely Princess, but also against the Throne itself.

It has been stated that the Imperial Government had decided to send away the 7th Infantry to a distant province on the 20th. The army leaders believing that the Cabinet were about to disperse the army from Rio, leaving here only two or three battalions, resolved to resist, to the point, of deposing the Ministry. The Republicans, who were well aware of the plot, and probably were its principal though indirect promoters, also made ready to take advantage of the situation thus to be created. They worked very hard for the last two weeks and got all their strength well in hand. But, though the plot was pushed forward with the utmost secrecy, the Government was informed of it on the 14th, and without measuring its extent and import and with blind self-assurance resolved to despatch the battalion on the next day the 15th instead of the 20th. The Cabinet met late at night on the 14th and at daybreak on the 15 the Ministers of the Navy, Foreign Affairs, Justice, and the Prime Minister were at the arsenal witnessing the landing of the naval battalion which had been ordered to mount guard at the barracks, where the greater part of the army, then in Rio, were quartered. These barracks are situate in Acclamation-square, and portions of the buildings are occupied by the War Ministry and the offices of the Adjutant-General of the army. At half-past six o'clock as the naval battalion arrived there the whole Cabinet met at the War Office, and three infantry battalions were already formed before the extensive frontage of the buildings; and later on several regiments of the cavalry and the whole police force joined them. At about a quarter-past eight o'clock, when the Cabinet thought that they had sufficient force at their command to compel the recalcitrant battalion to march, Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, the leader of the whole movement, appeared upon the scene. The other commanding officers at once raised "hurrahs" for him and for the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and "downs" for the Ministry. The officers inside the barracks followed the troops outside. Just then Baron Ladario, the naval secretary, who had gone to and was then coming from the arsenal, was invited to surrender himself as a prisoner of Marshal Deodoro and the army. Thereupon the brave Admiral told the lieutenant who carried him the order "That is impossible! Who is he to seize me?" And upon the officer, attempting to take hold of him, he drew his pistol and pulled the trigger; but the weapon missed fire. In the meanwhile Marshal Deodoro, who was near, ordered his soldiers to fire at the Admiral, which they did, the Admiral falling in the gutter, having received four bullets and two other wounds. Three bullets have been successfully extracted, but there is still another to be taken out. His present condition is altogether favourable.

Deodoro then entered the barracks passing into the room where the Cabinet had met. He stated to the Ministers that in the name of the army he deposed them. He was quite bitter in speaking of the Premier and of the Minister of Justice, who had several times been acting as War Minister; and, while he realised the others, he declared them to be his prisoners. Soon after, at the urgent request of some of his comrades, he released them, but towards evening, as he learned that the ex-premier was about to have an interview with the Emperor, he again held the Viscount de Ouro Preto as his prisoner until he could be expatriated. The late Premier was, indeed, shipped on the 19th to Humburg by the German steamer Montevideo.

News of the mutiny at head-quarters had been spread through the city, together with the news of the supposed death of Ladario, and the whole population of the commercial part of the town became a prey to terror. Every bank, public office, or business house was closed. Nobody knew what was likely to be forthcoming. In the meantime the Republicans were doing their work effectively as it appeared. By 11 o'clock I passed by headquarters, and only here and there some students cried, "Viva a Republica!" By 1 o'clock, when the troops were returning from the arsenal, they were preceded by some Republican leaders riding on horseback, who were applauded by the crowd in the streets, but the crowd was not large. It was only when I saw the officers raising "hurrahs" for the Republic, and the old flags of the Empire folded up, that I and thousands of eye-witnesses realised that the sedition, which had began by deposing the Ministry, had ended by also deposing the Monarchy. Indeed, it is said that Marshal Deodoro was simply carried away. As the deposition of the Government alone might cost him dearly, he resolved at the last moment to cast in his lot with the Republicans.

Late at night, a Council of State was summoned together, and it was decided that the Emperor should try and form another government. Senhor Saraiva being called in for the task. But while the Emperor, who had been entirely ignorant of the seditious plot and of all the troubles of the last few days, was holding his interview with Ouro Preto, the Republicans met at the Municipal Palace, and the city aldermen (*vereadores*) resolved to declare for the Republic and to send a message to Marshal Deodoro asking him to formally proclaim that the dynasty of Brasil had been for ever abolished. At about five o'clock the Marshal, having been in consultation with some of the leaders of the movement, issued the proclamation stating that the people, the army, and the navy, in perfect communion of sentiment, had decreed to abolish the Constitutional Monarchy of Brasil, and announcing the formation of a Provisional Government.

PHILLIPS' "FERINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH [illegible] [illegible] & Co., Ld., Bombay and [illegible]

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL DISPUTE.

The *Official Gazette* of Lisbon published on Saturday, Dec. 7th, the text of the Note addressed by Senhor de Barros Gomes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Senhor d'Antas, the Portuguese Minister in London, in reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 21st ult., protesting against the Portuguese Royal Decree of Nov. 7, placing a large territory north and south of the Zambesi River under Portuguese administration. This Note was delivered by Senhor d'Antas to Lord Salisbury on Friday morning, Dec 6th. The text of the Note stated:—

"The protest of Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State is based on two lines of argument the first relating to the territories situated to the south of the Zambesi, the other to the regions lying to the north of that river, and which, according to the above-mentioned Decree, constitute a part of the recently-formed district.

"His Majesty's Government entertains the firmest conviction of having proceeded herein strictly within the sphere of its own rights, with no intention of encroaching upon the rights of others, but only with the idea of preserving and defending, as behoves the Government, and as it has never ceased to do, the rights of the Portuguese Crown whenever contested or threatened. Holding these views, His Majesty's Government hastens to reply to the communication of the British Cabinet maintaining the precise terms of the Decree of Nov. 7, but, at the same time, and from a sentiment of deference due on every ground to a friendly nation, will now briefly state the reasons on which its actions are based, expressing the hope that the same will be appreciated by the spirit of equity characteristic of the English nation that has no need to slight the rights of any nation whatever, and much less those of Portugal, in order to be, as it is, great, powerful, and respected among the other nations of the world."

Senhor de Barros Gomes says the Portuguese Government opposes the contention of Lord Salisbury that the entire territory marked in the English maps under the name of Mashonaland was comprised within the sphere of British influence, observing that soon after the claim was made it was protested against both at Cape Town, and at London. These protests were renewed at every step taken by England which could be construed into an assertion of Her Majesty's rights in the disputed territory. England could not, therefore, be ignorant of the Portuguese claims. Proceeding to show what Portugal can put forward against the right alleged by Great Britain, the Note continues:—

"Portugal points to discovery, an effective occupation during centuries, the works of evangelisation, commercial exploration and military dominion, works of various kinds, whose vestiges are still met with at every step in those regions; these explain the retention of an influence that has reached down to the present day, and which determined the easy but glorious result of the two expeditions lately carried out in all that region under the Portuguese flag.

"The first historic right of Portugal to the possession and actual dominion of those vast tracts of land is based on the cession of the ancient Empire of Monomotapa, which took place in 1630, Dom Nuno Alves Pereira being then Governor of Mozambique."

The Note proceeds to cite instances from about the date named of the erection of fortresses, and quotes various authorities to show that these were regarded as acts of definite possession. The Minister founds similar arguments on the missions and explorations which the Portuguese have conducted at different times. Senhor de Barros Gomes continues:—

"Preoccupied by Brazil, paralysed in her colonial action during more than the first half of this century by the war against Napoleon I., by intestine dissensions and the losses resulting therefrom to the national coffers, Portugal has never ceased to revindicate possession of that region. . . . Bearing in mind the English Memorandum which was delivered to me on August 13, 1887, reaffirming the doctrine that actual occupation is in these days an essential condition of the recognition of dominion, I cannot fail to refer, on my part, to the answer of the Portuguese Government to that Memorandum made by the Note which under date of August 19 of the same year, I addressed to the British Legation at Lisbon. Therein I endeavoured to show that no regulation, as yet accepted by public international law, authorises such a doctrine as applicable to the interior of Africa. The Berlin Conference carefully restricted itself to coast region. If such a doctrine obtained, it is very certain that the sovereignty of Germany could not be held to be sustainable as regards its possessions to the south of the Chuna and of the Zambesi, and to the east of Mombassa; that of the Free State of the Congo, up to the Garanganja; and that of England herself in the regions of the Equatorial Lakes, and still less so in the vast districts of the Bamanguato and of the Matabeles, now incorporated in the sphere of their influence in Southern Africa.

"The very expression 'sphere of influence'. . . is of itself the best proof that, actual occupation being thereby understood, the permanently fixed establishment of authorities cannot be held to constitute an essential condition for the recognition of possessions, on the part of other nations."

Summing up his general arguments, the Portuguese Despatch, then, are the grounds on which Portugal affirms her rights, and which she has always maintained in the precise terms as she at this day maintains them.

Fulfilling again this duty, and giving this Despatch the same publicity that Her Britannic Majesty's Government deemed fit to secure for its Despatch of the 21st ult., His Majesty's Government at the same time feels bound to manifest once more how profound a conviction it entertains of the advantage that would accrue to the cause of civilisation and African progress, could the two countries define and render clear by mutual accord the questions which refer to Eastern and Central Africa, in order to establish with respect to these the same good intelligence and absolute cordiality that has been already obtained in Western Africa, where, happily, no complaint or claim is ever now made by British subjects or merchants against the Sovereignty and dominion of Portugal.

The facilities for commerce and navigation which we are in a position to guarantee by reason of our extensive seaboard on the Eastern Coast, by the many fluvial routes of the Province of Mozambique, constitute a valuable element for the full development of the gigantic enterprises undertaken by the audacity of British genius, and exceptionally favoured by the abundance of available capital in England.

This Government has the satisfaction of being able to affirm that it has always received with the utmost goodwill every attempt made with a view to arrive at such an accord, the consummation of which it has so often urged, both verbally and in writing. Nor could the traditional esteem which binds us to England, whose Government on so many grounds merits our consideration, dictate any other course. Such sentiments, however, are in no way opposed to the tranquil and firm defence of our rights. On the contrary, they are consonant with it.

"Portugal, who conquered India and made Brasil, possesses a past not inferior to that of any other nation. Such a past gives her the right to hope that our nationality may regain its old lustre, and it is only Africa that now promises this. In defending her rights there, Portugal defends her future.

This Despatch, says a home contemporary, was copied into and commented upon by all the Lisbon newspapers. The opinion is unanimous that the document is of the highest importance, and there is no exception to the chorus of praise awarded to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A Decree published in the Lisbon *Gazette* on Dec. 9 convokes the Cortes for Dec. 26, on which date King Charles will ratify the oath to maintain and observe the constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy, and the official celebration of the King's accession to the throne will be held.

Whether the Government will grant an investigation into the Cleveland-Street scandal, says Mr. Labouchere, I know not. But I hear that there is a very strong feeling amongst Conservative M.P.'s that it ought to be granted, and the bonds of discipline will have to be severely tightened in order to secure a majority against an inquiry, if Ministers are so foolish as to make the issue a party question. Either they interfered to prevent the Police from doing its duty, or the Police of its own initiative did not do its duty. The Government must remember that they are the persons accused, and that a mere ex-parte statement from them, mere denials, or an attempt to shift their responsibility on to Mr. Monro, will not avail them. Mr. Parnell was charged by Mr. Walter with having written certain letters. The Tories and the Unionists declined to believe him when he denied their authorship, because he did not take means to submit the question to the investigation of a public and independent tribunal. Ministers are now accused of action far worse than was ever charged by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell. If they decline an investigation, they will stand self-condemned.

Everyone has heard of the story of the two goats who, meeting on a narrow plank bridge, butted and fought for the right of way. A somewhat similar incident, says the New York correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, took place a day or two ago in Brooklyn between two freight trains at a railway crossing. Traffic over the latter was delayed for over one hour by the obstinate rivalry of the two engine-drivers, who having met on the same track would neither of them consent to reverse their locomotives, and thus make way for the other. The two engines were facing one another, and the language of the two drivers was of a nature to render the atmosphere in the vicinity redolent of brimstone. Every now and again they would interrupt their profanity in order to pull their levers, and attempt to force each other's train back. But the locomotives were [illegible] matched both in power and weight, and all attempts to butt one another back into the yard were doomed to failure. At length the driver of the [illegible] [illegible]

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNYADI JANOS WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospital Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

NOTICE.
NOW OPEN
NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS!

From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards Every design different. Only Re. 1.

THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.

THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.

THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choice Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies c... to had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Iona, 1,347 tons, Captain J Cronston, sailed on Saturday for Karachee in ballast.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain Baker, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvi &c., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE s s Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain E Elliot, sailed on Saturday for Aden, Antwerp, Hull &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Kashgar, 1,555 tons, Captain W L Brown, sailed on Saturday for China &c., with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Mameluke, 1,702 tons, Captain J Gill, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bennie, Major Leonard, and Mr C J Hay.

THE Coasting s s Ponani, 542 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mangalore with a general cargo, 12 second class passengers, and 372 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Marmagoa with a general cargo, Mr Fletcher, Mr F Heyer, as cabin passengers and 4 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Liverpool *via* Port Said and Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col MacDonald R A, Mr Parkinson, Captain Swiney, Capt Lye, Mr Crofton, Mr Wall, and 6 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 915 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, Mr Malach Tur Walee and three friends, as cabin passengers, 89 cases of opium, 30 horses, and 115 deck passengers on board.

THE MacIvor Line s s Lycia, 2,035 tons, Captain B Fletcher sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Hunter, Capt and Mrs Garsten and 2 children, Mrs Maystullah, child and nurse, Mr A F Clifford, Major J D Cunningham and Miss Sophie Schuster.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain J Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Liverpool, Glasgow, *via* Port Said with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Ellis, Mr. Grenan, Mrs Morgan, child and Ayah, Mrs Hastings, Mrs Hoey, child and maid, Mr McMina, Mrs McMina, Mr R B Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Miss Canon and Miss McClure.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, cleared on last Saturday for the Persian Gulf *via* Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Webber, Lieut C A Price, Lieut Bertham, Mr Lambert, Mr R W Forbes, Mr Jasum Amance, Mr V Vishnoo, Mr N Chintaman, Mrs Bricks, Mrs Pereira, Mr Esmail Mowjee and two others, Mr Abdoolalli, and 65 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 30 cases of opium, 50 horses, and the following passengers:—Messrs T H and E E Cook, Mr Ebrahim Ahmed, Mr M Dakier, Mr Sorabjee Maneckjee, Mr Armstrong, Mr Buthe, Mr Reid, Lieut Gibbon, Col and Mrs Lugard, Asst Apothecary Onneill, Mr. J Burges, Mr E Dridge, Mr Hajee Tar, Mr Khimji Naram, Mr and Mrs Nager Jun, Lieut Anderson, and 200 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Abcona	1404	Lewis	F	Cursetjee&Eduljee.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Mameluke	1702	Gill	L	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Twickenham	1808	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sullamut	2414	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
,, Iona	1648	Cranston	P	C. Edulji.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
27	Ponani (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, Dec 25.
	Mobile (s)	Hugh s	Persian Gulf.
28	Britannia (s)	Brown	Liverpool, Nov 28.
29	Peninsular (s)	Webber	London, Dec 13.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Marmugoa, Dec 28.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	H. M. Troopship Malabar	Fanshawe	England.
	Iona (s)	Cronston	Karachi.
	Mameluke (s)	Gill	Marseilles.
	Kashgar (s)	Brown	China, &c.
	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Antwerp.
	Ebro (s)	Elliot	Hull, &c.
29	Purulia (s)	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading last Saturday:—
Steamer Lombardy, for China, &c.
,, Mobile, for the Persian Gulf.
,, Asia, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Warora, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.

The Steamer Hindoo, Capt. Baker, cleared on last Saturday for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—20 casks spindle oil, N Mitchell.

Persia s—2 cases confectionery, D B Mody.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

Oriental s—75 cases Invalid port D Dadabhoy.

Kangra s—4 drums linseed oil, D Chortia and Co; 42 cases perfumed spirit, Framjee Sands and Co.

Clyde s—2 cases gin, Treacher and Co; 111 cases candles, N Chandabhoy; 12 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Goviso s—10 cases port, D Dadabhoy; 10 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Maple Branch s—5 cases medicine &c, H A Chandabhoy and Co; 6 casks lubricating oil, M Gurdurdass; 5 cases cheese D Burjorjee; 3 packages writing paper, &c, A C Allibhoy.

Thames s—3 cases writing paper, A K Tyabally; 10 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—17 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 25 cases matches, P Pestonjee; 75 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 30 cases emeraldine colour and 50 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 15 cases emeraldine colour, C Rajbhoy; 125 cases matches A H Karimbhoy; 100 drums varnish, E E Kurva; 55 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawar s—100 cases brandy, Sir D Maneckji Petit.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Thames s—86 cases brandy, M Dadabhoy.

Clyde s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 300 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 packages soap, N Hajee Cassum; 10 cases soap, H Sulleman Habib; 10 bales printing papers, A H Abdoolally; 5 cases soap, Mahomed H Gunee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—55 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

Ebro s—33 bales straw boards &c, K Loockmanjee.

Iona s—25 casks alizarine dye, J Tespall.

Lycia s—9 cases foolscap paper, B Sazba and Co; 4 bales writing paper, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 1,100 cwts coir yarn, D Dewchund; 1,999 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Hurridas Korejee; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 230 bales cotton, B Ramnarain; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ebro s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 476 cwts stones, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HULL.

Durham s—1,960 cwts bone meal, Fazull M Rahimbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 460 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mameluke s—4 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 96 bales cotton and 4 bales twist waste, R B Brothers; 300 bales cotton and 199½ cwts mustarseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dora Foster s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Imperatrix s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 500 cwts linseed, John L Kersten.

FOR PORT SAID.

Twickenham s—250 cwts wet dates H E Hajee Allum; 100 cwts cloves, M F Kozrani.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—8 cwts mother o'pearl shell, Alais Schewaizer; 1,000 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.

Dora Foster s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—111 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 26 bales twist, S Sivdatroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Campbell, Major, Bengal, Ordnance Department, on leave, from Calcutta.

DECEMBER 27.

Anderson, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 2nd K O York L I, on duty from Quetta.

DECEMBER 28.

Randolph, Lieut, Bo Lanc Fusiliers, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Cunningham, Major, Bengal R A, on private affairs, to England.

DECEMBER 30.

Anderson, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols on the re-opening of the Stock Exchange after the Christmas holidays, compared with the last previous quotation under Tuesday's date, owing doubtless to a continuance of the increased demand for Money usual at this time of the year. This is also indicated by the weekly Returns of the Bank of England which disclose a decrease of 6 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, at 33 per cent. of the Liabilities, as against last week's figures; while Private Deposits had further fallen off by 1½ million pounds. The Bank rate, however, remained at 5 per cent. and the market rates of discount still come at Tuesday's enhanced quotations of 3⅞ and 3½ per cent. for short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, respectively.

A further fall of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver at 43⅞d. per oz. is advised both by Reuter and private telegrams; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at £69 for Fours, and £71⅛ for 4½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered, at 107½. An extra sale of 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay was made by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 29-32d. or 1-32d. above the rate obtained at the regular allotments on Tuesday. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £160,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold to this port, and £10,000 Silver to Calcutta.

Paris quotations make French Rentes unchanged at 87¾; but exchange on London was slightly lower at fcs. 25.18.

The Liverpool Cotton market remaining closed for the holidays till Monday, we are without our weekly statistics for comparison with the usual figures for the previous two years. We may note however that the last quotation for spot Mid.-American to hand is ⅛d. higher than the price at time this last year, though ⅛d. below that which ruled in 1887; while Tuesday's rate for "Good" Dhollera is the same as was quoted in 1887, but ⅜d. less than it was at the same time last year; and taking the relative prices of Americans and Surats the difference now shown is 1d. this year compared with ⅞d. last year, and 1⅛d. in 1887.

Yesterday's message from New York reported an advance of two points in March Futures at 10·17 cents. the spot price being unaltered at 10½ cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S Ports of 49,000 bales brought the week's total to larger figures than in either of the two preceding years for the corresponding week, especially as against 1887; and the comparative statement which we give below shows an increase in the Receipts at the Ports this season of not far short of half a million bales compared with last year, and of some 130,000 bales as against 1887, for the same period. The figures show a much smaller Stock at the Ports; but, on the other hand, the Exports both to Great Britain and Continental Europe have been much heavier than they were in either of the two preceding years. The quantity of Cotton in Sight yesterday was 3,160,000 bales, compared with 3,040,000 bales visible on the previous Friday. To-day's New York telegram makes no change in spot or forward quotations. The Receipts at the Ports were 46,000 bales compared with 34,000 bales last year, and 25,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	253,000	239,000	188,000
,, exports to U. K.	94,000	54,000	91,000
,, ,, Continent	100,000	82,000	35,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,097,000	3,610,000	3,963,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	1,608,000	1,355,000	1,378,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,278,000	999,000	1,062,000
,, Stock in the Ports	752,000	930,000	1,050,000

Although we have no guidance from Liverpool, we gather from private advices by wire that there are signs of an improved demand for Cotton on the other side; and here, enquiry was much more active yesterday, resulting in ready transactions aggregating some 3,000 bales in a steady market, though without quotable change in rates. Jultgaum, and Khangaum Ginned were most largely taken, at Rs. 207½-9 and Rs. 218, respectively; and about 500 bales of Bengal changed hands, the balance of ready purchases being made up of Pachora, at Rs. 196½-7; Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 217½-18; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 213; and Hinganghat, at Rs. 239. Some contracts were also reported in "Good" Khangaum, for March delivery, at Rs. 209; and "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but less enquiry has been felt to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired; prices, however, are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been quiet, with a weaker feeling for Linseed, the price of which has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt. Prices of other kinds are called unchanged, but little business has been doing to test the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,286	bales.
Wheat	13,101	cwts.
Linseed	1,271	,,
Rapeseed	2,333	,,
Gingelly	6,385	,,
Ground Nuts	3,462	,,

FREIGHTS have been steady, but not much demand has been felt in the market. Several fresh pictures in the shape of Timber Charters from Rangoon and Moulmein to Bombay are said to have been made; but the particulars have not yet transpired.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at last evening's quotations, but with only a small business passing compared with what transpired yesterday. Three months' Sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 3-32d. to 1s. 5⅛d. for January-February, and at 1s. 5 1-16d. for March; and for January-February transfer of Telegraphic 1s. 4⅞d. has been named. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	...1·80	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further declined to-day, the price of Fours for cash and the coming settlement, which opened at 98 15-16 having receded to 97¾ to 97 13-16, although the Calcutta quotation came 98 1-16 to ⅛. At closing the feeling was rather steadier, and 97 13-16 was the quotation for cash, while for the 3rd February account, for which 97 9-16 had been named, 97⅝ was the rate. A good deal of business was reported for the settlement, but little on other lines. The price of 4½ per cents has been put down to 102½.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip continues out of favour, and we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 15 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Jevraj Balloo, and Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Imperial, at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 412½. Port Canning shares are Rs. 9½ higher, at Rs. 372½ per share. The market will be closed till the 2nd proximo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 30th December, 1889.

1 There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Mazagon—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—Nesbit Road—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School—Mondays 3 to 4 p.m. and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School—Wednesdays and Fridays 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for Officers and N C officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

1. The 1st and 2nd Class ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the All Indian Rifle Association until the 31st instant inclusive.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officer and N C officers from this date as follows:—

Capt Place "C" Company to 8th January 1890.
Sergt Snell "F" Company to 10th January 1890.
Sergt Waller "B" Company to 7th January 1890.
Corpl Waller "B" Company to 7th January 1890 both days inclusive.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 30th December, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Tuesday, 31st December, and Thursday, 2nd January.—7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Friday, 3rd January.—6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head Quarters.

2. The proficiency class will meet at head-quarters on Monday and Thursday evenings at 6-30.

3. The Signalling class will meet on the Oval on Tuesday and Saturday mornings at 7.

4. On Saturday, the 4th January, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-14 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball badge or chin-chain.

5. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time).

6. Leave of absence for ten days from the 28th instant is granted to Lieutenant J. Sanders Slater.

By Order,
ARTHUR [illegible], Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FINLAY—Dec 5, at Pevensey-road, St Leonard's-on-Sea, wife of J F Finlay, Bengal Civil Service, Dep Secretary to Government of India Financial Department, of a son.

POLLEN—Dec 4, at Westerham, Kent, wife of J Pollen, LL D, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWES—THORNBURY—Dec 7, at St Jude's Church, Gray's-inn-road, Charles Kessick Bowes, M B Oxon, second son of John Bowes, of Herne Bay, to Alice Maud, younger daughter of the late W H Thornbury and grand-daughter of the late Lieut-Col Thornbury, and of the late Henry Collins, Khandalla, St Bees.

PERKINS—MONKHOUSE—Sept 21, at St Philips, Georgetown, Demerara, Harry Innes Perkins, F R G S, son of Maj-Genl E N Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps, (Retired), to Josephine Amy, daughter of the late George Monkhouse of Demerara and Trinidad.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Dec 8, at 107, Gloucester-terrace Hyde Park, Surge-Genl Edward Green Balfour, late of the Madras Medical Department, aged 76.

MALTBY—Dec. 4, at Brighton, Edward Maltby, late Madras Civil Service, aged 78.

MARTER—Dec. 7, at Carlton-road, St. John's, S.E., Mary, daughter of the late William Marter, H E I C S, of Knockholt.

MATTHEWS—Dec 11, at Nottingham-place, W Emma, wife of Maj A H O Matthews, late E I C S.

MILLER—Nov 30, at Acton, Frances G H Miller, widow of Maj Gen E E Miller, M S Corps, aged 72.

SMITH—Dec 6, at Wimbledon, Allan George Leslie, son of Gilbert Leslie Smith, Bengal Civil Service, aged 6 months.

TURNER—At Bath, Surg-Gen John Turner, Bombay Retired List.

WILLIAMS—Nov 27, at sea, off Malta, Col B Williams, C B, Director Army Remount Operations for India.

WRIGHT—Dec 11, at Whitchurch, Oxon, George Hustwait Wright, C E, late of Cairo, and Jabulpur, India, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

MOODGET—December 17, at Kasauli, suddenly of apoplexy, Major John Modget, aged 57 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1889.

THE Fifth Congress came to a close after a three days' session on Saturday evening with the presentation of an address to Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., and an effective speech from the "Member for India." The proceedings have been marked throughout by a conspicuous moderation that has extended even to the length of the speeches delivered by the delegates, which have been limited to ten minutes for the proposings of resolutions and five for discussing them. In this way it was possible to cover a good deal of ground between Thursday morning and Saturday night. Much history has been made before now in the working portions of seventy-two consecutive hours. The Three Days of July form a landmark in French annals; they sufficed to substitute for the Bourbons of the Restoration Louis Philippe and Parliamentary Government. The Three Days of February set up the Republic of 1848 when the throne of July had subsisted for eighteen years, and paved the way for the Second Empire, which after enduring another eighteen years succumbed one September afternoon and made way for a third Republic, which, in spite of General Boulanger, sees the year 1889 out, and may even last for the remaining ten years of the Nineteenth Century. It is possible as Bacon said to make the toil of years the spoil of days; but it is not always possible to replace on a solid basis what has been once shaken down. The junior member for Nottingham impressed upon the two thousand enthusiastic delegates who cheered him to the echo when he promised to introduce a Bill embodying their claim for elective representation on the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, that they must not expect to obtain all that they demand, or to obtain it at once. We have on fitting occasion given similar counsel. The Italians have a proverb that those go far who go slowly, and the wisdom of that political aphorism loses nothing when compared with the disappointments which have followed when innovations are pressed on with the impetuosity characteristic of French Reformers.

Lord Tennyson was probably influenced by the same order of ideas when he wrote of freedom broadening down from precedent to precedent. The Congress would have done wisely if this principle had not been lost sight of in throwing aside whatever has been achieved in the way of training for the exercise of electoral machinery by the Municipalities and Local Boards established in Lord Mayo's time and developed under Lord Ripon. But it preferred to ask for the creation of electoral colleges composed of men of twenty-one years of age subject to qualifications and disqualifications which are to be defined by the light of *a priori* postulates at some future time. The fact that the late Viceroy and his Council had recommended that the electoral experience obtained in the Municipalities and the Indian equivalent of Country Councils should be availed of for introducing the electoral principle into the Legislative Councils undoubtedly brought that proposal within the charmed circle of "practical politics." To go beyond this and ask for electoral colleges on the ground that the Municipalities and boards are the creation of Legislative enactments, and can be suppressed by Government notification in the *Gazette*, is to abandon tenable ground for shifting quicksand. Mr. Bradlaugh may have had this incident in his mind when he significantly stated that while he would place the views of the Congress before the House of Commons he must be the sole judge of what it would be right and wise to advocate in Parliament and before the country. The reservation shows the sagacity and prudence which comes of long experience in the arduous struggles of political life in England. If any lesson is borne in upon public men by the fierce realities of those struggles it is that those who have to lead should not be overruled by neophytes with more enthusiasm than discretion. It can not be said that Mr. Bradlaugh has encouraged delegates to form an exaggerated idea of the political possibilities of the immediate future. He expressly stated that having introduced the Bill embodying the "claims" set forth in the resolutions passed by the Congress he could not answer for anything further; the Government may—and probably will—introduce a Bill drawn up on the lines indicated in Lord Lansdowne's despatch, which there is reason to believe has the approval of the Secretary of State. A Government measure would of course take precedence of a Bill introduced by a private member. Mr. Bradlaugh will have done all that can be expected of him under such circumstances in submitting to the House the proposals embodied in the resolutions which received the approval of the delegates. There can be no objection whatever to this course; it is expedient and useful to have the aspirations of those who take an interest in such questions brought to the attention of the House of Commons, so that whatever course legislation may take it will not be in absolute ignorance of the views or desires of an active section of the Indian public.

The proposal that the representative character of Mr. Bradlaugh when speaking on this and kindred questions shall be reinforced and vouched for by petitions signed by thousands and even by millions of people, is open to the obvious objection that the day when monster petitions were regarded as faithful indices of popular opinion have long since passed. We have had in Bombay some recent examples of the facility with which tens of thousands of people, most of whom can scarcely write, put their crosses to petitions relating to a subject which not one man in a hundred of the signatories had a single idea in his head of what it was all about. The million of signatures to the monster petition for the People's Charter did not advance the cause of the ballot or equal electoral districts by one month. Those innovations were effected not by the force of petition but by the ripening of public opinion. If the local organisations in India take the trouble to send petitions by the thousand to the House of Commons they can do so; that somewhat antiquated method of applying political pressure can do no harm, but it is doubtful whether much can be expected from it. Of more weight and import was the advice given with force and solemnity by the speaker that those who are desirous of broadening the bases of the Legislative Councils and attaining a larger measure of political freedom for India should put their whole trust in open and legal constitutional action and have no thought of force or of secret union. Seeing that it was possible for a very intelligent and earnest speaker from the North-West to point out to the Congress that the Government have already resolved to give a more representative character to the Provincial Councils, and to submit all the Budgets Imperial and Provincial to debate and examination, and to grant the right of interpellation, it would be to say the least superfluous to set about battering in an open door. The elective principle may be deferred for the present, but it will come in time, and that time is not likely to be very remote. Mr. Bradlaugh was quite right in saying that the movement while keeping within its present lines, is not seditious, and that it is not the aim or purpose of those who are guiding it to transplant modern English democratic institutions to a country which is not adapted for them. This is in effect what Sir Auckland Colvin said in other words when calling the attention of Mr. Hume to the unfortunate divergence which at one moment seemed imminent between the official acts and resolutions of previous Congresses, and the literature which was circulated in their name. The protest made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, whose sympathies with native aspirations have never been in doubt, has not been made in vain, and it is satisfactory to find Mr. Bradlaugh speaking in the same spirit, was in no danger of being misunderstood. And inasmuch as we have spoken with candour and freedom in criticising the policy and the action of the Congress, past and present, we may without being misunderstood express our regret that the *Standard* should have so flippantly written that the movement represents India as Mr. Bradlaugh represents the Church of England. Such criticism might more fittingly have appeared in those sheets where political insight finds its most effective expression in a sneer. There is a sense in which the Congress represents the educated class in India; can the *Standard* assert the contrary? What class in the Church of England finds its representative in the junior member for Northampton?

SOCIAL reform was the subject which yesterday brought together in the Congress tent an assembly large enough to give importance to its deliberations, yet not much more than half as large as the assemblies which had been tempted by the Congress bill of fare. The proceedings nevertheless were throughout deeply interesting, and for a moment an almost dramatic character was given to them by the intervention of Pundita Ramabai, who in clear, confident, and telling tones joined her protest with that of the Conference against the practice of compulsory shaving of Hindu widows. This, indeed, was her second contribution to the discussion, the first being a brief speech in which she warmly supported the proposal to ask Government to enquire into the working of the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. She was, however, better heard, and with perfect patience and no little sympathy, when she pleaded for the personal rights of her widowed sisters. She made a visible impression upon her audience when she said "I know more about this than you do. I go into the zenanas, and there disfigured widows often tell me that it is against their will that their heads are shaved." Ramabai, giving perhaps a larger interpretation to the law of hurt than the courts have yet done, described this as an offence against the law, and passionately denounced as a coward a Hindu father in Bombay who, knowing what the law was, suffered his daughter, a child of fourteen, who did not know it, to be disfigured in this humiliating way. The audience listened with rapt attention to what they obviously accepted as the testimony of a witness whose testimony was not to be controverted, and soon after Ramabai had sat down they unanimously voted in favour of the legal prohibition of the disfigurement of child widows under twenty-one, and of widows after that age unless they give their formally attested consent. Upon another of the resolutions there was a prolonged debate, and it was curious to see at this, as at other stages in the deliberations, the marked cleavage between the adherents of voluntary and those of legislative reform. The purpose of the resolution was to induce Government to pass an Act which will give the force of law to the rules and penalties of social reform associations. Many arguments were urged in support of the proposal, chief amongst them being that men sometimes discourage the widow marriages which they have pledged themselves to encourage, and encourage the infant marriages which they have pledged themselves to discourage, and that if penalties enforcible at law were attached to such apostasy as this the number of backsliders would be reduced. The proposal was made in a good cause, and we are sorry not to be able to endorse it. But there are many objections to it, not the least of which would be that the appearance of a social reform association in court, suing for penalties against a member who had relapsed into orthodoxy, would tend to make a good cause exceedingly unpopular. There is this to be said too—that such a law would be a two-edged sword, which might cut the reformers as well as those who turned their backs upon them. Suppose, for example, that one of the unprogressive castes were to take advantage of the new law in order to discourage journeys to England or in order to enforce any specially reactionary rule in its caste system? Is it certain that the cause of progress would gain in such circumstances? However, the Conference passed its resolutions on the subject, and we may well await the result. The other noteworthy decision which the Conference came to was to ask Government to institute an enquiry into the working of the Widow Re-marriage Act, a law which has almost remained a dead letter for more than thirty years. Mr. Raghunath Rao, the ex-Dewan of Indore, gave an able exposition of the state of the law upon this subject, and satisfied his audience that there was ground for enquiry, especially in the fact that the law as it stands practically imposes a penalty upon chastity, inasmuch as on remarriage a widow forfeits the property that she has inherited, while she may retain it if she accepts a less regular successor to her husband. Here again the defenders of the caste system found an occasion for putting in a protest. In the preamble to the resolutions it was noted that "the widow who remarries, and her husband, are treated as outcastes by the caste to which they belong, for performing a perfectly legal act." This phrase was seized upon by a Dekhani Brahmin as threatening an infringement of caste autonomy—a construction of the purposes of the Conference which was of course readily repudiated, though it was impossible not to see the significance of the incident. Evidently there are forces at work in the movement which will prevent it going too fast or too far. But there was much earnestness in what was said and done, and it cannot be said that a movement at the head of which such men as the Hon. Justice Telang, Mr. Raghunath Rao, the Hon. Mr. Nulkar, the Hon. M. G. Ranade, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar have placed themselves is wanting in influence. There is now a spontaneous vitality in it will not be denied, and we may expect to hear a good deal more of it.

IT cannot be said that the institution of a suit in the Divorce Court by Captain William Henry O'Shea against Mr. Parnell as co-respondent with Mrs. O'Shea, is precisely a bolt from the blue. The petitioner himself asserts that the offence charged against his wife and Mr. Parnell has been continuous since 1886. His attitude for some years before, and his undisguised personal hostility to his former political chief who gave him his seat in Parliament, undoubtedly contributed to the prevalence of rumours which rendered a resort to the court now presided over by Mr. Justice Butt in the absence on other duty of Sir James Hannen, so probable, that the fact that until now there has been no endeavour to put the question to the proof has been a source of much speculation alike in political and social circles in London. Captain O'Shea was the intermediary who negotiated the so-called Kilmainham Treaty between the Gladstone Ministry and Mr. Parnell, in the year 1882, which resulted in the liberation of the Nationalist leader and his colleagues and the resignation of Mr. Forster. It was during the progress of that negotiation that Captain O'Shea, according to Mr. Forster, declared that if Mr. Parnell were liberated the men who had organised outrages would be employed to put an end to them—a declaration which Captain O'Shea, denied having made, and which Mr. Parnell affirmed to have been unwarranted by instructions given by him and inconsistent with the facts. Whether Mr. Forster erred, or whether at that early date Captain O'Shea was secretly actuated by jealousy towards his political leader, has been a moot question for some time. In 1886 Captain O'Shea, who had just been returned to Parliament as a Parnellite, walked out of the House to avoid voting for the Home Rule Bill, and retired from Parliamentary life. In the early days of the Parnell Commission Captain O'Shea was called as a witness by the *Times*, and he swore that the letters since acknowledged by Pigott to be forgeries were in Mr. Parnell's handwriting. This incident naturally gave full play to the tongue of rumour. The wife of Captain O'Shea is Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Sir John Page Wood, Vicar of Cressing, in Kent, and niece of Baron Hatherley, Lord Chancellor of England, who died in 1881. The marriage took place in 1867. Captain O'Shea had been an officer in the 18th Hussars; he is a Count of Rome and was for a time Member for Clare and afterwards for Sligo. Mrs. O'Shea, who is a lady of mature age and distinguished appearance, presided over a political *salon* in London which was frequented by advanced Liberals, and there Mr. Parnell was a frequent visitor and came in contact with members of the Party whom he hoped to convert to Home Rule principles. The hostess was a lady occupying a high and influential position; she is the sister of Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been spoken of as destined to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts, in the Indian Command-in-Chief. It can easily be understood that the announcement that proceedings which will involve names so widely known will be taken in the Divorce Court, has made a profound sensation throughout the United Kingdom.

THE Hon. Mr. Nulkar, who was only recently appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been nominated to the seat in the Supreme Legislative Council, vacated by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

OUR London correspondent wrote on the 13th December:—The dinner of old "Elphinstonians" at present in this country took place last night at the first Avenue Hotel, and was very enjoyable. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji made a genial chairman, the speeches were appropriate, and the proceedings were further brightened by the reading of a most interesting letter addressed to the honorary secretary by Lord Elphinstone. The honour of proposing the toast—"In memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone"—fell to Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir. "The Elphinstone Institution" was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Lalkaka, a law student, and the health of the chairman by Mr. Nusserwanjee Tata.

WE are informed that the total amount of the sums subscribed by the various delegates at the conclusion of the sitting of the Congress on Saturday last is rupees 63,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Three or four tigers have been sighted by shikaries in the hills around Lanowli. Good tiger shooting is to be had at Dewgor behind the well-known hill of Sakhorpathar. Shikaries have been bringing in information for the last day or two of raids made on cattle in the villages in close proximity to Thorn Jamboli, Lowgar and the Curunder Jungle. On Friday a party went out after one at Lowgar but they were unfortunate as Stripes broke through the beat and made off towards Curunder Jungle. From this I conclude the information I have received seems to be reliable. Pig, Bakeri and Sambhar are very plentiful in the jungles about the hill.

Truth writes:—The tenth tour of Lord Connemara has been issued in India. Like its predecessors, it gives an exceedingly graphic account of what was seen and done during a journey covering 4,430 miles. I trust that these tours will be published in England, as not only do they contain abundant information, but they give an excellent idea of everyday Indian life.

SIR EVELYN WOOD is a good general; he is also a good Liberal; therefore Mr. Labouchere thinks he will allow him to give him some salutary advice. Last year he was a new broom at Aldershot, but he swept too clean He worried his men, not usefully, but unnecessarily. When the Duke of Cambridge went down to inspect the Camp, he only saw sulky faces and lean horses. If Sir Evelyn Wood wishes to hand over his command in the same efficient state as my correspondents assure me he received it from Sir Archibald Alison, he must temper his restless energy with a little regard for the comfort and contentment of his men.

A FRONTIER correspondent writes that the Painda Kheyl and Sultan Kheyl, tribesmen of Khal, have embroiled themselves with Umra Khan of Jandol, by refusing to sell him the firearms in their possession. They are, therefore, endeavouring to persuade the inhabitants of Swat and Bajaur to join in a general uprising against Umra Khan.

THE time table for 1890 of the boat service of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd makes the following changes. Boats for Bombay, which now leave Trieste on the 22nd of each month, will in future leave on the 3rd, and, with all stoppages as hitherto, take only sixteen days, instead of nineteen. Boats for the Red Sea and Hongkong will in future leave on the 15th, instead of the 10th, and the voyage from Trieste to Asantos, in Brazil, and back, will, from the beginning of next month, take only thirty-eight days, instead of forty-two.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy years on the 9th inst., of Ella, wife of Mr. William Haggard, J. P., D. L., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, and daughter of Mr. Bazett Doveton, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and mother of Mr. Rider Haggard, the well-known writer.

BY the death of Colonel Hamlet Coote Wade-Dalton, C.B., which occurred at his residence, Hauxwell Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, the army has lost a distinguished officer. The deceased colonel entered the army in 1827. From 1838 to the end of 1842 he served throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan, being adjutant of the 13th (Prince Albert's) Somersetshire Light Infantry Regiment, the storm and capture of Ghuznee, for which he received a medal; and major of the brigade at the assault and capture of the towns and forts of Tootumdurrah, the storming of Jhoolghur, the night attack of Baboo Koosh Ghur, the destruction of Khardurrah, and the assault of Perwandurrah. He also served with the 13th Regiment at the storming of the Koord Cabul Pass, where he was wounded; the affair of Tezeen, the forcing of the Jugdullok Pass, the reduction of the Fort of Mamoo Khail, the heroic defence of Jellalabad, the sorties of Nov. 14 and Dec. 1, 1841, March 11 and 24, and April 1, 1842, the general action and defeat of Akbar Khan before Jellalabad, for his services receiving another medal; the storming of the heights of Jugdulluck, and the general action of Tezeen and memorable recapture of Cabul. For his valuable services he received another medal, was created a Military Companion of the Order of the Bath (1843), and likewise had conferred upon him the Third Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire.

IT is noticeable in the returns of the last primary scholarship examination in Bengal that eight out of the twenty scholarships awarded have gone to girls.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN joins his appointment as Military Secretary to the Kashmir Durbar forthwith. He left Calcutta for Jummoo a few days ago.

THE annual honours list will be published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on January 1st. The vacancies are two G.C.S.I.'s, one K.C.S.I., four C.S.I.'s, nineteen G.C.I.E.'s, one K.C.I.E., and twenty C.I.E.'s; but all these will not necessarily be filled up.

THE first Battalion South Lancashire Regt., which has been quartered at Portsmouth since its arrival in England from Aden 1886, will leave for the Channel Islands on the 6th proximo.

THE returns of the salt revenue for the last nine months completely falsify the predictions made by many at the time the duty was increased. The quantity of salt sold, instead of showing a diminution, increased by nearly half a million maunds, while the duty collected rose by 5½ lakhs. The raising of the duty has therefore had no effect whatever in restricting the consumption, and this is the real test whether the tax is a hardship or not. It is remarkable that while the imports into Calcutta fell off by nearly 500,000 maunds, those to Rangoon rose by over 700,000.

THE death is announced of Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, James Shaw, F.R.C.S., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Shaw belonged to the Madras Medical Department, and during Lord Elphinstone's government of the Presidency was [illegible] of surgeon to the Governor and the Governor's body guard. Mr. Shaw rose in [illegible] highest position attainable, and finally [illegible] the service of the Indian Government in [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The vessels of the British Squadron detailed for active service in case of necessity will rendezvous at Gibraltar.

The Temeraire has already arrived there and the Benbow and Colossus left Malta to-day for the same destination.

The idea of assembling in the Tagus has been abandoned, it being feared that such a course would increase the Portuguese irritation and thus add to the difficulty of a diplomatic settlement.

MAJOR PINTO'S DENIAL OF HOSTILE ACTS.

LATER.

Major Serpa Pinto has wired to the Portuguese Government at Lisbon declaring that he has committed no act of hostility against England.

He can prove, he asserts, that he has on the contrary rendered good service to the English traders.

INTENTION TO RUSH THE PORTUGUESE PORTS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

It is stated to-day that although England is anxious to avoid entering upon any course likely to embarrass Portuguese home politics ironclads are now equipped and ready to rush Portuguese ports immediately orders are given.

The statement has been widely circulated but has not been officially denied.

REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, DEC. 29.

The discovery of a Republican Society among the military officers here has created widespread excitement.

The grand review of troops which was to have been held in honour of the coronation of the King has been consequently postponed.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

LISBON, DEC. 28.

The Empress of Brazil died to-day at Oporto.

THE CORONATION OF KING CARLOS.

King Carlos was acclaimed Sovereign of Portugal to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

AMERICA AND PORTUGAL.

NEW YORK, DEC. 29.

A Washington telegram denies that the friendly relations existing between America and Portugal are at all endangered.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL CASE.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA *VERSUS* MRS. O'SHEA AND MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Captain O'Shea has petitioned for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Mr. C. S. Parnell.

The petitioner alleges the adultery to have been continuous since 1886

The institution of these proceedings has created the greatest sensation throughout the country.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

PARIS, DEC. 28.

Numerous deaths continue to occur from influenza throughout France.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The epidemic is rapidly spreading in America and it is estimated that in New York alone there are a hundred thousand persons suffering.

Two deaths have occurred in Boston.

The epidemic is spreading in Europe.

In France the schools and churches have been closed.

THE *STANDARD'S* VIEW OF THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The *Standard* to-day commenting on the opening meeting of the Indian Congress declares it to be as much representative of popular desires in India as Mr. Bradlaugh represents the desires of the Church of England.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Gladstone to-day received many presents, telegrams, and letters of congratulation on his birthday.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Mr. Gladstone received 200 telegrams and 500 letters. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wired a hearty message of congratulation.

LYNCH-LAW IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, DEC. 29.

A party of American citizens stormed Barnwell Jail in Carolina last night and seizing eight negro prisoners confined therein carried them beyond the precincts of the prison and hanged them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The *Standard*, without impeaching the motives of the promoters of the Indian Congress remarks that the electoral scheme which has been adopted yesterday means simply a mechanical election of the Congress party or if the choice of the illiterate millions is unfettered it will be the maddest game of chance.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The *Morning Post*, commenting on the Indian Congress assembled at Bombay, declares that to encourage attempts made for the purpose of achieving Hindoo predominance will be intensely distasteful to the other people of India.

The paper adds that the idea of the Congress is fraught with peril for the existence of the Indian Empire.

EMIN'S TROOPS SAIL TO EGYPT.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 27.

The Khedival steamer Mansourah, with Emin's troops on board, sailed for Egypt.

EMIN'S HEALTH.

Emin Pasha has had a serious relapse.

There is now a copious bleeding through the ear, and doctors in attendance are anxious regarding his condition.

OBITUARY.

VIENNA, DEC. 27.

The death of Count Karolyi, through apoplexy, is announced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE CASE.

Captain O'Shea has filed a petition for divorce. Mr. Parnell is co-respondent.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, DEC. 28.

The official celebration of King Charles' accession to the throne was held to-day. His Majesty was proclaimed King of Portugal and of Algarves, in the capital and throughout the country, and was [illegible] by the people assembled in the [illegible]

DEATH OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The [illegible] of Brazil died suddenly this after[illegible] Her Majesty's death is ascribed [illegible]

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 27.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor reached Thayetmyo yesterday afternoon. He was received by the Commissioner of Irrawady and the Brigadier-General Commanding Myingyan. The landing stage was tastefully decorated. The road for a hundred yards was covered by a canopy, under which a large number of ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities were accommodated. The Prince was driven through the town by the Deputy Commissioner, four-in-hand, accompanied by his suite, the Chief Commissioner, and the Bishop, escorted by a mounted police. The road was lined with ornamental trelliswork, and no less than twelve triumphal arches were erected. After witnessing some pony races, the party returned to the steamer. The Prince dined at the Cheshire Mess with the ladies and gentlemen of the station. In the night the river bank opposite from Allanmyo to Guatong was illuminated, bonfires blazed on the sandbanks, thousands of lights floated down the river, and illuminated golden barges rowed round the steamer, the occupants chanting an ode in honour of the Prince. Altogether, the scene was a most brilliant one. The Prince sailed at 4 a.m. to-day for Rangoon.

ESCORT TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 29.

The Bhurtpore State Cavalry are to form an escort to Prince Albert Victor during his stay at Agra.

BARRACKS FOR THE PATTIALA TROOPS.

The Maharaja of Pattiala has allotted seven lakhs of rupees for barracks for his selected troops now being organized.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-Indian Passage Association seems to be in a fair way to attain its object. The credit of the movement is due to Major Boileau, 6th Native Infantry.

OBITUARY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 29.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Palanji Lalkaka, Postal Superintendent, died to-night.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

The third meeting of the season was held yesterday and went off fairly well. Those who laid heavily on the favourites met with great disappointment.

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race."—Rs. 1,500 added to starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50, second pony to receive Rs. 300 out of entire stakes, third to have starting stake hurdle race for country-breds. 1½ mile over 6 flights of hurdles.

Lord Beresford's Nellie	1
Mr. Dale's Grey Morn	2
Mr. J. Cook's Gazelle	3

SECOND RACE.—"Martin Stakes"—Rs. 2,000 added to starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50, second horse to receive Rs. 400 out of entire stakes, third to save starting stake—1 mile.

Col Pole Carew's Tangree	1
John's Tete-a-Tete	2
Apcar and Gasper's Sabot	3

THIRD RACE.—Sandown Park Stakes.—Rs. 2,500 added to starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50, second horse to receive Rs. 600, the third Rs. 200 out of the entire stakes. 5 furlongs.

Nawab's Faugh-a-ballagh	1
Lindhurst and Dale's Little Prince	2
Apcar and Gasper's Paladin	3

FOURTH RACE.—The Cooch Behar Cup."—Rs. 10000 n specie presented by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar added to entrance money and starting sweepstakes of Rs. 150, second horse to receive Rs. 800, and the third if there are 6 starters Rs. 400 out of the entire stakes—1½ mile.

The Maharajah of Durbhangah's Presto	1
Apcar and Gasper's Moorhouse	2
A. W. Jackson's Giddy Girl	3

A good start was made. On reaching the quarter mile post Giddy Girl was seen to lead till the home turn when much to the surprise of nearly every one Presto won by a head.

FIFTH RACE.—"Eclipse Pony Stakes."—Rs. 7,000 added to starting sweepstakes of Rs. 150. Second pony to receive Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500 out of the entire stakes.

Col. Simpson's Mike	1
Nawab's Magistrate	2
Breek's Jessie Frost	3

SIXTH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 750 distance 5 furlongs.

Kook's Eva	1
Baron De Hocheped's Rampersad	2
Charles' Minette	3

SEVENTH RACE.—"Christmas Cup."—Rs. 750 with Rs. 100 to the second horse. Distance—1½ mile.

Malcolm's Fireball	1
Dudley's Traveller	2
Hon. Moore's Jasper	3

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

H. M. S. Boadicea sailed for East Africa.

DEC. 28.

Mail steamer Shanghai, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed for the holidays.

Good Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester Market was closed for the holidays.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43¾d. per oz

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £ 17,800,000, decrease, £ 1,200,000 ; public deposits £ 6,000,000, decrease, £ 600,000 ; other deposits £ 22,600,000, decrease, £1,500,000 ; other securities, £ 21,700,000, increase, £ 1,400,000 ; notes and gold, £9,600,000, decrease, £ 1,600,000. The Bank's reserve is 33 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

- Mr W Lamb, BCS
- Mr G C Aitken, B
- Mr O Spark, B
- Capt A C McDonnell, B R E
- Lieut A B H Drew, B S C
- Lieut C O Swanston, B S C
- Lieut C Y Crommelin, B S C
- Surg-Maj L Cameron, M D
- Mr A C Lord, M
- Capt C F Stevens, M S C
- Lieut H A D Fraser, M R E
- Capt J S Ashby, Bo S C
- Capt D C W Harrison, Bo S C
- Lieut R Williams, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

- Mr G Hughes, BCS, 1 mo
- Mr R S T McEwen, B, 22 days
- Mr F Ancell, B, 6 mos
- Mr C Roberts, B, 6 mos
- Mr R Deighton, B, till Feb 21, 1890
- Mr E St G Kaye, B, 18 mos
- Col A N Philips, B Inf, 3 mos
- Lieut W A Cuppage, B S C, 1 year from Nov 6, 1889
- Mr H T Knox, M C S, 6 mos
- Mr J P Davidson, M, 9 mos
- Col C S Steward, M Cav, 6 mos
- Capt H F Porter, M S C, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

- Mr J T Bouse, B
- Mr C F Day, B
- Mr J O Power, B
- Col J M McNeile, B R E
- Maj J Butler, B S C
- Capt J F Worlledge, BSC
- Capt J L O'Bryen, BSC
- Lieut C W O'Brien, BSC
- Lieut T Quin, BSC
- Lieut G C Cawood, BSC
- Lieut C J Wimberley, B S C
- Surg-Maj C H Dantra, B
- Lieut C J W Grant, M C S
- Surg-Maj C L Swaine, M
- Mr R Courtenay, Bo
- Mr E M Carrel, Bo
- Mr M Macmillan, Bo
- Mr T Davey, Bo

THE official Russian military organ, the "*Invalide Russe*, announces the appointment of Prince Louis Napoleon as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Dragoons stationed at Nishni-Novgorod. With regard to this appointment, it is believed, in well-informed circles in St. Petersburg, that the action of the Czar in appointing the Prince to this regiment, instead of acceding to his request that he might be permitted to enter the Imperial Guard, was due to His Majesty's desire to settle the matter without giving offence to the French Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

ALTHOUGH we are within a fortnight of Christmas, when Home Rule, Leasehold Enfranchisement, and all such things are, in theory, at all events, banished to Jupiter and Saturn, and the town is unusually empty for the period of the year, the political atmosphere is considerably agitated. The struggles between Capital and Labour, especially those occurring on the south side of the Thames, are daily becoming more and more embittered, and people are asking what will be the end of the ever widening breach between our workmen and their masters. No one can foresee the ultimate result of the restlessness now pervading the classes who earn their living by manual labour. It is impossible to say what will be the outcome of the strike at present in full force among the men of the South Metropolitan Company. If we escape without a serious disturbance of the peace, accompanied by violence and bloodshed, it will probably be due in no small degree to the extraordinary precautions taken by Scotland Yard to maintain order. Those who blamed the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Monro, most for his action or, as they would say inaction, on the occasion of the dockyard strike are now the loudest in singing his praises. So far as public opinion is concerned, the circumstances of the two strikes are not precisely the same. If there has been no pronounced or general manifestation of approval with the course adopted by Dr. Livesey and his directors, there is equally an absence of active sympathy with the determined policy of the "Union" men across the river. In the case of the dockers the feelings of tender-hearted people were touched by the woes of a wretched class whose poverty-stricken wages barely enabled them to keep body and soul together. In the case of the gas-stokers their lot is not in ordinary times a hard one, at all events as regards their pay, and although it may be, as they consider it is, an iniquitous thing to enter into an engagement to serve their employers for twelve months, one can hardly expect the public to feel very keenly about a dispute of this kind. Of course there is something more involved, but broadly speaking the crux of the difficulty is the yearly agreement, and educated Englishmen who go out to the banks and mercantile houses of India will marvel that there should be any objection to a covenant similar to that which they freely accept for a much longer term. Matters have been somewhat complicated by a rumour, which may be unfounded, that to meet the special strike of the gas-workers at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, a thousand or more soldiers are to be trained to take the places of the late stokers. The report has, at all events, been accepted as true by the Strike Committee, who yesterday issued a manifesto warning the authorities that the employment of soldiers in the manner suggested would produce a Social Revolution! This is a rather large order, and we may hope that the overthrow of the existing social system, so long predicted by our friends, the Socialists, is not quite so close upon us or so simple a matter as the Strike Committee apparently imagine. As the dockers were assisted by the carters, so the gas-stokers, or such of them as go out, are to be supported by the coal-porters! You in Bombay can afford to smile at our fears, but with the thermometer twelve degrees below freezing point it is not pleasant to think that within the space of a week we may all be suffering from Russian influenza without means of obtaining warmth and light! Why men whose weekly earning in some firms at least run from three guineas to £4-6-8 should have wanted to strike is a puzzle to many persons. The army of briefless barristers, the crowds of badly paid city clerks, and the thousands of "expensively educated middle-class people," gaining a bare pittance in the other overstocked callings of a genteel kind, must have opened their eyes wide when they read what are the profits of coal-heaving. No doubt there is truth in the statement that many of them would be delighted if it was in their power to obtain equal remuneration. The attempts made to bring about a reconciliation between the coal-dealers and their porters have succeeded at the eleventh hour, but the latter refuse to furnish the South Metropolitan Company with fresh stocks of coal when their present supply runs out. The Company on their account resolutely refuse to listen to proposals to arbitrate. The sudden resolve of the Government to add a thousand more men to the Metropolitan Police Force, the failure of the Manchester strike, and the utter collapse of the Silvertown workpeople, may have encouraged the directors to decline the well-meant overtures of Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. Beaufoy, M.P., and others.

I referred last week, I think, to the great prominence that speakers of leading position on the Liberal side are giving to the House of Lords question. That in a certain stage of the Home Rule controversy, the possible attitude of the hereditary branch of the Legislature would come up was inevitable, but few could have expected that it would be raised much before if at all before the general election came about. Some Liberals say that Lord Salisbury has himself to thank for a premature and inconvenient discussion of issues that quiet politicians would prefer to postpone as long as they can. Others affect to see in the Prime Minister's recent declaration on the subject of the House of Lords in regard to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy an indication that he is really meditating an early appeal to the country. They further argue that the Ministry have been greatly startled by the results of the general election in miniature, but one would have thought that if, as their opponents say, the Government regard the contests of the earlier part of the Recess as typical of the feeling that prevails throughout the country, they would be in no hurry to effect their own destruction. The more logical position would be to put off the dissolution in the hope that the lapse of time and the production of a rival programme might cause the scale to turn in their favour. However that may be, it is not quite fair to accuse Lord Salisbury of having brought the peers on to the *tapis*. That honour belongs to Lord Rosebery who, as some think, with less than his customary felicity conjured up visions of a Nineteenth Century Cromwell, ordering the Lord High Chancellor back to the drudgery of the courts and the other members of the Gilded Chamber to the amenities of their country-houses.

Mr. John Morley, whose improvement as a platform orator is admitted by friends and foes alike, has been down to Scotland this week. He delivered long addresses at Glasgow and Dundee, having something to say on both occasions about the future of what is still called the Upper House. It is not often that we find men of Mr. Morley's views and antecedents saying anything in favour of the stately houses of the landed proprietors. He did not in his Scotch speeches actually extol the great country-houses, but he denied that any sane practical man, however Radical he might be, wished to interfere with them. His opponents would possibly attribute his implied recognition of the value of rural mansions to the fact that he was the guest at the time of that well-known Radical laird, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., and of his newly-wedded wife, the daughter of your late Viceroy. Mr. Munro-Ferguson, as your readers are aware, was formerly the private secretary to the Earl of Rosebery, and many people are wondering whether it was owing to his host's inspiration that Mr. Morley started the strange theory that peers of Parliament should be eligible as candidates for the House of Commons. "A peer," he said, "ought not to be better treated than anybody else ; neither ought he to be worse treated. So, in short, the suggestion that seems to me most worthy of your favourable consideration is this, that any individual peer who chooses formally to declare his option to give up for his lifetime a seat in the House of Lords attaching to his peerage should be allowed to do so, and should, on so declaring himself, become eligible for a seat in the House of Commons." So far as is known, Lord Rosebery is the only peer who is pining to exchange the *otium cum dignitate* of the House of Lords for the greater activity of the House of Commons, and if he stands alone in desiring such a change no surprise need be felt, for just now, at all events, nobody would gain by it, as he doubtless hopes to do. Few persons can entertain any serious doubt that if it were possible for Lord Rosebery to take his place on the benches of the House of Commons, the question as to who should succeed Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party would no longer be an open one. But if Mr. Morley has really thought out the matter, and is earnest in proposing such an extraordinary alteration, he will have to make a great many more speeches before he converts even his own friends to his way of thinking. As it is, a great deal has been said and written against his scheme, but I have not seen a line or heard a word in its favour. Even the *Daily News*, whose admiration for Mr. Morley is second only to its veneration for Mr. Gladstone, treats the suggestions with contumely. So many and such varied schemes for the reform of the House of Lords are put forward by the present Liberal leaders that there is some excuse for those who doubt whether the would-be menders or enders mean business. Certainly, if from an unforeseen "concatenation of circumstances," the House of Lords as a hereditary body should disappear, one of the most telling grievances would pass from the repertoire of advanced politicans, a thing which some might regret. Whether or not Mr. Gladstone and his existing lieutenants would, if they had an opportunity, give effect to their proposals, no one questions the sincerity of the Jacobyns, but unless they dominate the next Liberal Ministry the constitution of the House of Lords will remain pretty much as it is. Although many distrust his judgment, few are inclined to dispute Mr. Morley's right to be called "Honest John." "If the Tories," he said, at Dundee, "will propose honest and straightforward measures of social reform, I for one will not for a [illegible] in the way. On the contrary, I would give those proposals the warmest reception in my power. Do you think I am in public life merely to do work for one of the two parties? No, gentlemen, I am in public life because I hope to be, among others, useful in promoting social well-being. Although they have not forgiven him for his opposition to the Eight Hours movement, the neo-Radicals are delighted with Mr. Morley's utterances at Dundee, pointing out with much enthusiasm the use he made of Mr. Henry George's pet expression, "equality of opportunity."

The rumours as to impending Ministerial changes are based upon something more tangible than the visits of Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Hartington to Windsor Castle during the past week, but what the precise nature of the proposed "partial reorganisation" of the Cabinet, and whether it is certain to come to anything, nobody outside the Government seems to be aware. The expression by the chief Ministerial organ of a hope that the re-arrangement of offices in the administration will not be allowed to interfere with the present system of enforcing the law in Ireland has suggested the belief that Mr. Balfour is anxious to retire from the Chief Secretaryship. That Mr. Balfour should desire to resign his present position before he meets the fate of almost every one of his more immediate predecessors is natural, and there may be something in the report I have referred to. Club gossips even go so far as to mention the name of his probable successor. The Minister who is named with some amount of confidence is Mr. Ritchie, and if the Government intend to try their luck at a comprehensive plan of Local Self-Government the task could not be entrusted to more capable hands. In some quarters Sir John Gorst is mentioned, but those who are most desirous of seeing the Under-Secretary of State for India in the Cabinet are doubtful if the hour has yet come, even although there was not that terrible difficulty as to the seat at Chatham. If unfortunately the health of the Marquis of Lothian should compel him to forsake for a time active political life, it is believed that the new Secretary for Scotland will be Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who was in the running for the Bombay Governorship. His lordship is an able man ; everything that has been entrusted to him he has done well, and it was understood that when the Marquis of Salisbury failed in his attempt to get Lord Balfour made Chairman of Committees in the place of the late Duke of Buckingham, adequate compensation would be offered at the earliest opportunity. The way in which Lord Balfour is conducting at the present moment two great Parliamentary inquiries —Railway Rates and Welsh Sunday closing—shows what an advantage it would be to the Ministry to receive the co-operation of so energetic and competent a peer. However, whether he enters the Government or not during the lifetime of the present administration, Lord Balfour is a man who will sooner or later take high rank in the political world.

Although Parliament will not meet quite so early as was originally intended—February 11 is now said to be the date fixed upon—the Cabinet are busily employed preparing for the work of the coming Session, which, according to appearances, promises to be one of great interest and excitement. With reference to the Land Purchase Scheme that has engaged and is engaging so much attention, the Government are rather between the devil and the deep sea. They may not bother themselves much about the advice given to the Tenants Convention in Dublin the other day by Archbishop Walsh and Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., but Lord Salisbury's own supporters are divided in opinion as to whether compulsion or voluntaryism is best. It is hardly complimentary to the Prime Minister after his remarks at Nottingham that a section of the landlords of Ireland should think it necessary to meet "to protest against a compulsory scheme." I see that Earl Cadogan, speaking in Suffolk last night, took the opportunity of pointing out that the Government are still resolved to adhere to a voluntary mode of purchase, and as he is not only a member of the Cabinet, but the Minister specially charged in the House of Lords with Irish business, his word should be taken as final. In anticipation of the attack to be expected from English Radical members, Earl Cadogan declared that the Bill now on the Downing Street anvil would not, like Mr. Gladstone's abortive measure, pledge the credit of British taxpayers to the extent of £150,000,000 ; on the contrary, their interests would be "strictly guarded." Some Conservatives are asking what has become of the proposals, of which we heard a short time ago, to reform the Irish Government. To quote a homely saying, they have apparently been dropped like a hot potato, for nothing is now said about them. By the way, the old Indian friends of Sir J. West Ridgeway will be glad to learn that he has been admitted to the Privy Council in Ireland ; but there is something in the complaint that comes from Dublin that "Right Honourables" are becoming rather too common in the Irish capital.

It is somewhat singular that two of the principal actors in the great drama—enacted before Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, should have died within a few days of each other. It will be remembered that in the early stages of the Inquiry the president referred in a very gloomy manner to the burden he had undertaken. Happily the Commission ended without the direful results anticipated by Sir James Hannen, although it has had its victims. The first was the wretched man Pigott, and although Captain Plunkett's death cannot in any way be attributed to the investigation into the famous "charges and allegations," there is little doubt that Mr. J. C. Macdonald's life has been cut short by the anxieties he had to bear. The main share of the work connected with the preparation and presentation of the *Times'* case fell upon his shoulders, and it is not to be wondered at that he broke down under the tremendous weight. His untimely decease has called forth general expressions of regret. Those who ought to know tell us that Mr. Macdonald suffered in public estimation more for the errors of others than for his own. If it be really true that he was only in a minor degree responsible for the acts that culminated in Richard Pigott's flight and suicide, then not a word too much has been said about Mr. Macdonald's devotion and chivalry. Mr. Walter, junior, is Mr. Macdonald's designated successor, and under the regime of the new manager a thorough reorganization of Printing House Square is predicted.

It is deeply gratifying to learn that the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is in a fairly satisfactory condition. There seems to have been no foundation whatever for the alarmist intelligence published in the *World* and extensively copied into other papers. Equally imaginary are the pictures of his Royal Highness's sunken cheeks, depressed appearance, &c., &c., drawn by some brilliant though unscrupulous paragraphists. These rumours were referred to by the Duke of Cambridge at the festival dinner of the Bethnal Green Free Library a few days ago. "I have seen it stated," remarked the illustrious Duke, "that his Royal Highness is in bad health." I have every reason to believe that he is in good health. It is a great pity that these statements should be put about broadcast without, so far as I know, any real grounds. In fact, in these days, we are too fond of mere statements. Somebody takes some idea into his head, and without taking the trouble, to ascertain whether it is, as he imagines, or not the thing is disseminated everywhere. I think this is one of the worst features of the age. Instead of going about right and left to find out disagreeable things about everybody it would be better for the country at large if efforts were made to make things go smoothly all "round." This digression evidently was not made solely for the purpose of correcting the reports regarding the Heir-Apparent's health. The Duke's admonitory words were chiefly provoked by the scandalous canards that have sprung from the disclosures about the Cleveland Street case.

Lord Harris is being overwhelmed with private and public congratulations on his appointment to the Bombay Governorship. On Saturday the Conservatives of Canterbury presented him with a beautifully illuminated address, and this example will doubtless be followed by political friends in other parts of his county, where he is immensely popular. In the graceful reply that he made to the Canterbury compliments, Lord Harris said it was only after very careful deliberation, and with some misgiving, that he had undertaken so responsible a post. He added that it was very much due to a feeling of sincere affection for India and its people, an affection which, he believed, was based on hereditary association. One of the comic papers this week publishes a little sketch of Lord Harris starting off for Bombay with his cricket bag. Judging from what he said at the annual meeting of the County Cricket Council, an institution that owes its existence to Lord Harris's wise initiative—it is not certain that a cricket bag will form part of his lordship's impedimenta on his voyage to India. In thanking his colleagues of the County Council for their hearty congratulations and good wishes, Lord Harris said that in all probability his cricket book was closed. His successor as President of the County Cricket Council is Viscount Cobham, brother of the Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Reay.

LORD HARRIS was presented on Saturday evening (Dec. 7th) at the East Kent Conservative Club, at Canterbury, with an illuminated address congratulating him upon his appointment as Governor of Bombay. In acknowledging the presentation, his lordship said that for three generations his family had been connected with the Government of India, and when the offer of this very honourable post was made to him, he felt that his acceptance of it would give him an opportunity of renewing his hereditary connection with that great dependency. He felt that he should be unworthy of the name he bore, and of which he was proud, if he shirked the duty which he was called upon to undertake. He was fully aware of the serious responsibility of the position, and [illegible]

THE SANSKRIT VERSION OF EUCLID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to Mr. H. H. Dhruva's letter in your columns of 11th November, and you will perhaps allow me space for a few words on the discovery of a supposed original version in Sanskrit of Euclid's *Elements*.

When Mr. Dhruva read his paper at the Stockholm Congress, I had no doubt about the Sanskrit version being derived from a European edition of the 17th or early part of the 18th century, and I named Barrow's edition (1645), or one of the reprints from Commandine's as likely sources, though, at the moment I owned that I did not clearly remember if Barrow's contained the whole fifteen books, or only thirteen as Richard's of the same date does. I now find that it contains the whole fifteen books, and differs only from previous editions by adding nine new propositions, by Barrow himself, to the fifth book. I do not remember whether I mentioned also Gregory's edition, published at Oxford in 1703, as a very probable source of the Jaypur Sanskrit version, but it is one of the best in both Greek and Latin ever published. Nor did I make the precise statement attributed to me respecting the Jaypur Library ; but I said that, at Jaypur, among books belonging to the palace, I had seen the *Historia Cœlestis* of Flamsteed, and other Latin books on mathematical subjects, and I considered it quite probable that an edition of Euclid might be found there,—unless, like others, it had been destroyed or lost. I have since written to Mr. Dhruva (on the 24th October) informing him about many of the best known edition based on the Greek, and pointing out that the original Greek was not lost, but exists in many libraries. It is true that Adelard of Bath, early in the twelfth century, translated the *Elements* from an Arabic version ; and this was printed at Venice in 1482, and once or twice subsequently ; but by 1505 Greek manuscripts were found to exist in libraries, and not only of the *Elements*, but also of the *Data* and other works of Euclid. Now the later editions of the Greek original have been based on more than thirty different manuscripts. Fifteen books are contained in nearly all the editions professing to be complete from the Venice edition of 1482 to the present day, but the few editions from the Arabic omit 18 propositions found in the Greek text, and add 30 others not found there. The 14th and 15th books are, however, ascribed to Hypsicles. In the 16th century Candalla added to his Latin edition first one book more, and then in 1578 a seventeenth and eighteenth book ; but it is not pretended that these were Euclids.

School editions, of course, omit all books not required for purposes of modern tuition, and have added propositions, or altered demonstrations, and even changed the whole of the fifth book, to suit them for such purposes.

Mr. Dhruva mentions an edition of the Greek issued by "Messrs. Trubner and Co., of London," but this is surely a mistake, as I never heard of such an edition ; and I suppose he must mean an edition by Tauchnitz of Leipzig.

Whether Jagannath Samrat of Jeypore in 1720 had "a Sanskrit original" before him, does not seem to require discussion : the Latin, or Greek and Latin, edition from which he derived his version might be settled by a comparison of his manuscript with a few of the European editions published previous to the date of his. Such a comparison would be very interesting, and ought to be made.—Yours, &c.,

Edinburgh, Dec. 5. JAS. BURGESS.

TO THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As delegates from different parts of the country are now in Bombay, I should be much obliged to you if you kindly publish the following at the earliest opportunity :—

(1). Let every native of India learn how an obscure errand-boy, once the object of bitter hatred and cruel persecution, became one of the foremost politicians in England, loved and respected in his country as well as in Hindustan.

(2). Let him seriously inquire why India has produced no Bright or Cobden, Burke or Washington, Gladstone or Bradlaugh.

(3). Let India make the best use of the self-governing institutions so magnanimously granted by Lord Ripon to her sons as a training-ground for the exercise of higher political privileges. Every municipal board in the country should devote special attention to the extension of primary education and sanitation in its widest sense.

(4). The National Congress should, in my opinion, consist of nothing but the pick and cream of the people of the highly educated as well as the most influential persons in the land. A large Congress, though in the beginning a very potent instrument for the diffusion of political education, or awakening the political conscience of the people at large, will ultimately become—and in my opinion it has already become—a source of weakness by weakening all sense of responsibility on the part of its delegates and by the dissipation of our resources, which ought to be wisely husbanded and economised in view of the stupendous difficulties to be overcome in carrying on a protracted struggle for the social, religious, and political regeneration of the country.

(5). Let the various provinces in the country start Provincial Congresses, and develop them to their utmost capacity to enable their delegates to participate in the deliberations of the National Congress by instructing them to the discussion of local and provincial questions.

(6). In order to popularise and strengthen the Provincial and National Congresses, every important village should have a small organization in communication with a similar body in each taluka, which again should work with a central committee in each zilla. The zilla committees should elect delegates for the Provincial Congresses, which again or the zilla committees should choose representatives for the National Congress numbering not more than 500.

(7). A National Congress Fund should be started with the assistance of these village, taluka, zilla, and provincial organizations, by collecting even annas and pies. With this object let an earnest appeal be made to the whole country by the promoter of the movement to contribute something every year to the fund on all sacred holidays and on every marriage occasion.

(8). The present programme of the Congress is, in my opinion, seriously faulty, in that it ignores the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of the country. A poor and ignorant farmer or artisan, though his welfare is certainly bound up with a satisfactory solution of the large and important questions raised by the Congress, is perhaps even more deeply and directly interested in the agricultural and industrial prosperity of India.

(9). The Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians are the inseparable limbs of a complicated system, and anything that impedes the progress of any one of them must tell upon the progress of the others in the long run. It is a matter of profound regret to me that some of our good Parsee, Mahomedan, and Maratha brethren are allowing themselves to be misled by certain people who expect to lose nothing by their policy of *divide et impera*.

(10). Spasmodic efforts put forth at the end of each year are destined to failure. Persistent, continuous, and regular work is essential to the success and stability of the National Congress and Social Conference.

(11). No really vigorous and elevated life for India is possible unless the people reform their blighting marriage institutions and raise womanhood in the scale of social existence.

(12). Neither social, nor religious, nor political reformers ought ever to hope to be able to influence the future of their country unless they *first* acquire Mr. Bradlaugh's moral iron, and are prepared to become martyrs to their cause.

(13). Loyalty and moderation, patience and perseverance, charity and a spirit of self-sacrifice, earnestness and sincerity, are the only means of our salvation.

NARAYANA VISHNU GOKHALE.

ANOTHER SWEDISH COURTESY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you a literal translation of the French autograph letter received by me from his Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden, and and will feel obliged by your kindly publishing it with your remarks. Wishing you a very happy Christmas and many returns of the same.—Yours, &c., &c.

Baroda, Dec. 27. DINSHAW METHA.

Royal Castle, 7th September 1889.
Secretariat of His Majesty the King.

Sir,—By order of his Majesty the King, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the works, of which the names are given below,* and which you have had the kindness to offer to his Majesty in his capacity of patron and honorary president of the 8th International Congress of the Orientalists. His Majesty has asked me to express to you his cordial thanks for so precious a gift as that you have made to him.

Be good enough, Sir, to accept the assurance of my very high regard. The Chief of the Secretariat,

(Sd.) DE CELSING.

*Indian Politics and Reforms, 1, 2 ; The Jubilee Dawn in Nizam Hyderabad, 1887 ; Selections from my Recent Notes on the Indian Empire.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Zanzibar at noon, 30th December.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

The Turkish administration notifies that an improved service by the Turkish route to London has been obtained by the establishment of direct communication between London and [illegible] ; the latter being also in direct communication with Constantinople.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY [illegible] DEC. 28.

10 p.m.	77·2

SUNDAY, DEC. [illegible]

6 a.m.	[illegible]
10 a.m.	[illegible]
2 p.m.	[illegible]
5 p.m.	81·0

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ON Saturday, being the third day of the sitting, the Congress commenced its proceedings at 11 a.m. A few minutes after that hour, the President, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, the General Secretary ; Mr. P. M. Mehta, the chairman of the Reception Committee ; Mr. Dinsha E. Vacha, and Professor Adam were ushered in by a party of warders, armed with their staves, and were received with warm cheering by the large assemblage. Vast as this assemblage was, it was not, however, in the early part of the day, so closely packed as it was on the days of the first two sittings ; and there was to be observed a thinning in the ranks on all sides. Our muscular friend, Pundit Adjudyanath of Allahabad, was welcomed with cheers, as he came up to the platform ; and so was the eloquent speaker of the preceding day, Mr. Surendranath Bonerjee. The President remarked that there was a great deal of business to be gone through, and that, therefore, they must begin without further delay. They had before them, first of all, what was called an "omnibus resolution," which contained a variety of matter with regard to what had already been done by the Congress in past years. This was to be followed by a variety of resolutions relating to questions not finally disposed of by the Congress. They were to have a speech at 6-30 p. m. that day from Mr Charles Bradlaugh ; and in order to admit of the preparations being made in time, it was necessary that they should close that day's proceedings at 5 o'clock. There was also an important question with regard to the future constitution of the Congress ; and the President would, therefore, impress upon all who intended to speak, the propriety of being brief and to the point. The proper business of the day opened with the presentment of the "omnibus resolution" by Mr. Kalicharan Bonerjee, who spoke fluently and was frequently applauded. He asked the audience not to be alarmed at the term "omnibus" ; and proposed that the present Congress should ratify the resolutions of the preceding Congresses with regard to the separation of judicial and executive functions ; the system of trial by jury ; the power of the High Court to set aside verdicts of acquittal by juries ; the right of a prisoner to claim to be tried by a Court of Session, and not by a magistrate ; the establishment of Military Colleges in India ; the unsatisfactory working of the Income Tax administration, &c. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar seconded the resolution, remarking that, as he had just five minutes to speak on ten or eleven subjects, he would only indicate some of the general features of the "omnibus resolution". As Mr. Justice Telang remarked at a previous Congress, innovations in politics were dangerous ; and, therefore, in all these subjects, Mr Chandawarkar said, they had only to re-affirm their old resolutions. It was "a poor man's" resolution whose salt was taxed ; and Mr. Chandawarkar, therefore, asked for it their unanimous support. Mr. Shunker Rao, a Brahmin of the Northern Circars, in supporting the resolution, digressed into an amusing personal narrative of how he became a Volunteer. He said he joined the Volunteer Corps of Vizagapatam two years ago ; he a Brahmin, and he had the simplicity to notify that he had already been able to "distinguish himself" ; for he was a non-commissioned officer of the corps; and he could not only drill a company, but what was more, he could command a company. From these interesting personal revelations, Mr. Shunker Rao argued that if he, a Brahmin, could be an efficient Volunteer, he did not see why non-Brahmins should not be allowed to become Volunteers. The "omnibus resolution" having been duly passed, the Rev. G. Cobban, of Madras, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Caine and Mr. Smith and others, for the part they had taken in the Indian excise debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Dinsha E. Vacha, who, notwithstanding his arduous labours of the past fortnight in putting all matters connected with the present Congress into train, had abundant energy to spare to second the resolution, entered into a brief, but lucid review of the whole Indian excise question. The Rev. Mr. Hume, speaking in support of the resolution, read a very telling clause out of a petition presented forty years ago against the evils of intemperance to Lord Falkland, a former Governor of Bombay, which was received with hearty applause. The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Mussoorie, caused much merriment with a humorous speech, which, bristling with many witty remarks, conveyed much wisdom in disguise for the benefit of a very large section of the audience, especially those Brahmins who, Mr. Evans said, were given to "drink brandy under the name of kerosine oil." The resolution was then agreed to without dissent. Mr. Salem Raba Swamy, of Madras, brought forward the next resolution relating to the public service, to the effect that, while thanking her Majesty's Government for raising the age of candidates from 19 to 23 years, this Congress would give expression to the universal disappointment occasioned by the subsidiary orders, for no real justice would be done unless and until the claim in relation to simultaneous examinations in England and in India was conceded. Mr. Gokhale seconded the proposition ; which was supported by Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, of Bombay, Mr. Kapadi, and Professor Adam—the last-named gentleman observing that the essence of the resolution really lay in getting the principle of simultaneous examinations in England and India recognised. With regard to the vexed question of the Arms Act which was called a "nasty corn upon the Congress foot," Professor Adam moved a resolution to the effect that those clauses of the Act, which cast an unmerited slur upon the loyalty of the natives of this country, should be removed. Lalla Bhugwandas, a Punjabee, seconded the resolution, which was supported in a humorous speech in Oordoo by Moonsee Hidayet Rusool, who said he could honestly abuse Russia, now hovering on the confines of Afghanistan, not only as the enemy of Great Britain, but also as the arch-enemy of the Mahomedan faith. The resolution was also supported by Pundit Ajudyanath, who, swaying to and fro with quips and cranks, and nods, and his own peculiar smiles, made a public declaration that two years ago he was induced to join the Congress, because he thought it was the best means of uniting into a homogeneous whole the many diversified elements forming the Indian nation. The Pundit was happy to inform the Congress that certain Mahomedan gentlemen who differed in opinion from him on the preceding day, and who proposed certain amendments, had eventually come round to his way of thinking. This happy occurrence, said the learned Pundit, should mark "a new era in the history of the unity of the different races of India." Syed Wahed Ali Rizwi corroborated the Pundit as to the latter part of his declaration ; retracted the sentiments he had expressed on the preceding day ; and declared that he and his Mahomedan friends, who voted with him, were now entirely in favour of the resolution adopted by the Congress. The President remarked that, as complete harmony now seemed to be restored, they should proceed to vote upon the resolution. The resolution having been unanimously adopted, three cheers were given for the Mahomedans who had come round ; and in response to Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, and with a view to return the compliment, three cheers more were given for the Hindus. After half an hour's recess, on the Congress resuming proceedings, Baboo Bhykantanath Singh, of Calcutta, moved the next resolution to the effect that Government be urged to take the subject of permanent settlement into further consideration The Baboo, before going into details, characterised this as a question of vital interest to all concerned. Mr. Subramani Iyer, in seconding the resolution, related his personal experiences for the last fifteen years, when he became a landlord in Tanjore and began to study the question of land settlement. The resolution was supported in the Oordoo language by Moonshi Sudder-ood-din Ahmed, Syed Nuseeroodin, and Sirdar Khan, and in Marathi by Mr. J. R. Nimkar ; and was carried unanimously. The next resolution was moved by the secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. Dinsha Eduljee Vacha, to the effect that, in view of the fall in the value of silver, the plate duties should be immediately removed. The resolution, Mr. Dinsha said, was one in regard to which all were agreed ; and it was the opinion of all the authorities, Indian and English, that the duties were oppressive and ought to go. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal in a short, but effective speech ; and was agreed to unanimously. Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, a former President of the Congress, next moved a resolution to the effect that a petition be presented to the House of Commons to forthwith restore the right of members of the House of stating to Parliament any grievance of the natives of India before the Speaker left the chair, &c. The resolution was seconded by Syed Saraffoodin ; and after the support given to it by Mr. Madan Mohun Mudliar, was carried unanimously. The next resolution, moved by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, was received most warmly, not only by all the local delegates, but by those of all the distant centres. It was that, in view of his approaching departure, this Congress recorded with much pleasure the ability, integrity, and impartiality that had characterised Lord Reay's administration, as well as the gratitude of the whole Indian nation for what he had done for them. Since the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone, nobody, in Mr. Javerilal's opinion, had equalled Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay in an enlightened administration of public affairs. The resolution was seconded by Mr. [illegible] Pal [illegible] and supported by the Hon. Mr. C. [illegible] Iyer, Mr. A. M. [illegible], solicitor, [illegible] and Mr. A. Wadia, [illegible] Bombay. The [illegible] observed that, in all matters, a high [illegible] duty, an unswerving rectitude of [illegible] and a clear perception of England's high [illegible] in India, had always guided Lord Reay in his "wise, sympathetic, sagacious, and beneficent rule." A Punjabee gentleman begged to be allowed to deliver a message from the Punjab to Lord Reay ; and stepping up the platform, he recited in English a special prayer to Heaven to pour down its choicest blessings upon the head of Lord Reay. The resolution was carried with acclamation amidst prolonged cheers. On the motion of Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, the reappointment of Mr. A. O. Hume as general secretary was resolved upon amidst peals of cheers. Mr. Surendranath Bonerjee proposed another "omnibus resolution" to the effect that, in future, the number of delegates be limited to five per million of the total population of each centre ; that, from the date of Mr. Hume's departure, the Hon. Mr. Pundit Ajudyanath be appointed joint general secretary ; that Mr. W. C. Bonerjee be appointed standing counsel to the Congress for Bengal, Mr. P. M. Mehta as standing counsel for Bombay, and Mr. Anand Charlu as standing counsel for Madras, &c. ; that a sum of Rs. 45,000 be raised for Congress work, &c., in future. Mr. Eardley Norton seconded the resolution. As the President was going to put the resolution to the vote, Mr. Lalla Moorlidhar, pleader of Umballa, who invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the head of Lord Reay, stepped up the platform and said to the President, handing him Rs. 1,000,—"Take this money before you put the resolution to the meeting." Mr. Eardley Norton contributed another Rs. 1,000 with a view, he said, that the example might be imitated and that the contagion might spread. And the contagion did spread. Contributions of sums ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5,000 were made to the fund one after another amidst volleys of cheers. These contributions poured in in rapid succession ; and were announced amidst the greatest possible excitement and enthusiasm. The resolution was carried unanimously. It was announced that the promised contributions amounted to about Rs. 25,000, and the cash to Rs. 7,000. This was believed to be an under-estimate. Three cheers were given for Mr. Hume ; and they were repeated to the echo. Mr. Hume announced that the Sixth National Congress would be held on the 26th December 1890 in some city in Bengal. A handsome vote of thanks was passed for the President, Sir William Wedderburn. Three cheers were given for Lady Wedderburn. Sir William returned thanks for the kind welcome he had received.

The Congress proceedings terminated here with three cheers for the Queen-Empress, also for Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee, &c.

The following is a detailed report of Saturday's proceedings :—

The President, in opening the proceedings, said :

They had a great deal of business to get through, first of all to deal with what had been called an omnibus resolution containing within it the confirmation of the decisions already arrived at by the Congress on a variety of important matters. With regard to that omnibus resolution he did not think there would be much difference of opinion. Then there were to follow a variety of resolutions upon which the judgment of the Congress was required upon certain other practical questions that had not yet been finally disposed of by the Congress. There remained also a third set of subjects also of great importance with reference to the future constitution of the Indian National Congress. Those were fresh matters to which their special attention would be called to. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kalicharan Bannerjee was then called upon to propose the first resolution, he said :

The resolution he had to present for their adoption had been, as it might well be, called an omnibus resolution. The terms of the resolution were :—

"That this present Congress do hereby ratify and confirm the resolutions passed by previous Congresses, (1) The urgent necessity for a complete separation of the executive and judicial functions such that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same office; (2) the expediency of extending into many parts of the country where it is not at present in force, the system of trial by jury ; (3) the necessity of withdrawing from the High Courts the powers first vested in them in 1872 of setting aside verdicts of acquittal by juries ; (4) the necessity of introducing in the code of Criminal Procedure a provision enabling accused persons in warrant cases, the demand that instead of being tried by the magistrate they be committed to the Court of Sessions ; (5) the highly unsatisfactory character of the existing system of public police administration in India and the absolute necessity of a fundamental reform therein ; (6) the expediency of both establishing military colleges in India as defined by statute may be educated and trained for a military career as officers of the Indian Army and of authorising under such rules and restrictions as may seem necessary such a system of volunteering for the Indian inhabitants of the country as may qualify them to support the Government in any crisis ; (7) the extremely unsatisfactory character of the Income Tax administration especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000, and the expediency of raising the taxable minimum to this amount ; (8) the extreme importance of increasing instead of diminishing as the present tendency appears to be, a public expenditure on education in all its branches, and the necessity in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical, of the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country ; (9) the impolicy and injustice involved in the late increase of the salt tax in a time of profound peace and plenty, and the urgent necessity for the immediate reduction of this tax, and the re-imposition to balance the deficit thus caused of light *ad valorem* import duties; and (10) the necessity for the reduction of, instead of the continued increase in, the military expenditure of the country.

It would be superfluous of him to speak on these ten resolutions. Only the other night he heard a friend reading from a paper, the name of which, he was not in a position to name at that present moment, something like these words :—"The Congress has the Education Department for its father, the law for its mother, and the missionary bodies for its sponsor." (Cheers.) Perhaps these words were intended for a crushing aphorism, but, speaking for himself, as a member of that Congress, he was proud of the parentage, and he was certainly not ashamed of the jubilee. (Cheers.) When he called their attention to these ten resolutions they would find that in the first place they would deal with certain resolutions which clearly indicated that were there that day to stand up for the glory of their mother. (Cheers.) In the first five resolutions in that omnibus resolution there was one relating to the reform of the police and another to the separation of judicial and executive functions, and then they found three relating to the system of trial by jury, with a view to extend the system to such parts where it is not at present in force, and a finality for the verdicts of juries, and also to extend the system of trial by jury to certain cases not at present tried by the help of the jury. (Cheers.) Then they had a resolution which referred to education. Well, there they stood up for the glory of their father. (Renewed cheers.) They wished that the interest of high education should be promoted, and while they sought education for themselves they would not overlook the interest of what he might describe as the education of their material environments. That was to say, they were as anxious to secure the development of the material resources of the country, preparatory for that development they should have given to us, preparatory in turn for a proper system of technical education. It followed therefore that as a Congress they were neither irrational nor lawless, and as they desired at the same time that they should have their bodies in a fit condition to cope with the movements into which they might enter with their heads and hearts, so they desired that something should be done in connection with the taxation of the country, so that the burden they might have to bear in the interests of Government might be as little oppressive as possible. Taxation ought to be levied more against luxuries than the necessaries of life. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As to the salt-tax he could only say, while they as a Congress were true to their salt, only let not their salt be taxed. (Laughter and loud cheers.) Then, lastly, if they had this education, and if they had a state of affairs secured in which all should be done according to the law, and if they were able to sustain themselves in the flesh, they would be better able to qualify themselves that, in any crisis that might happen, they could be able to fight in the interests of Government. (Cheers.) And as one of these resolutions related to the military education of the natives of India and to secure the benefits of the volunteering system. The military expenditure of the country should be reduced. They were prepared to supply Government with the sinews of war, not in the shape of money, but in the shape of themselves, in joining the soldiery of the country, so that if there were a crisis they might be able with their bloods to maintain the Government. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, who seconded the resolution, said :—

As it was not possible to go over the whole of the subjects contained in the omnibus resolution, he would only indicate some of the general features of the resolution. If they carefully examined the resolution they would find it comprised, within its two classes, two classes of subjects. The first class was one on which official opinion had pronounced itself in favour of the reforms suggested by the Congress. It had been officially acknowledged that it was necessary to separate judicial and executive functions, and that it was also necessary to reform the police administration of the country. But these were subjects it was no longer necessary to discuss at length, for they had discussed them over and over again ; and so all they had to do was to confirm their old resolutions. As to military colleges some of their highest military authorities were in favour of them. (Cheers.) Even H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught—(loud cheers)—was in favour of that scheme—(renewed cheers)—and as to volunteering it was only quite recently that the Honorable Justice Bayley, in command of one of the Volunteer Corps in the city, said that natives ought to be admitted as Volunteers. (Cheers.) In this, therefore, they had only to confirm their old resolutions. The second class of resolutions consisted of those upon which official opinion had not yet been declared in favour of the opinion of Congress; [illegible] opinion had not been able to deny [illegible] put before them by Congress or [illegible] ments with anything [illegible] simply say in conclusion that [illegible] served their best sympathy and [illegible] reason that most of the subjects [illegible] the interests of the [illegible] would obtain the blessings of [illegible] which, in his opinion, consisted the highest claims of Englishmen to the Government of India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Shantaram Shankarrao from Tinnevelly delivered, in support of the resolution, a most amusing speech. He began by saying:

They would all be surprised to learn that he was a Brahmin of Madras belonging to the priest caste. (Hear, hear.) Fortunately he had had the privilege of becoming a volunteer. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He joined a Volunteer Corps two years ago as a private. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) A Brahmin of the priest caste had been looked upon as being unfit to become a soldier, but he had risen above the ranks of a private. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was a non-commissioned officer in his corps—renewed laughter—and he now bore certificates which he was prohibited from producing before them. (Derisive cries of "shame" and laughter.) The certificates showed him to be a superintendent at target practice, and that he could command a company on the battle-field. (Cheers and laughter.) When such was the case, and when a Brahmin of the priest caste was able within so short a period as two years to distinguish himself—(great laughter and cheers)—was it not gross misrepresentation to think that non-Brahmins were not eligible to become soldiers? (Cheers.)

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. Cobban, Madras, moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress hereby tender its sincere thanks to Messrs. Caine and Smith and the members who voted with them in connection with the debate of the Indian excise question in the House of Commons, and while fully appreciating what is being done by some of the local Governments towards the improvement of their system of excise and abkari, desires to express the earnest hope that no further time may be lost to give full effect to the resolutions of the house."

He observed, he said, from the cheers which had greeted the reading of the resolution, that they were heartily prepared to vote in favour of that resolution. (Renewed cheers.) He hardly thought it was necessary to say much in favor of the resolution, but they might permit him to say to Government they were putting this resolution before Government intelligently. He would like them to understand while they pressed this resolution, and would continue to press it substantially in one form or another, they were not without a due appreciation of the extremely difficult and delicate questions it involved. They felt, he was sure, great sympathy with their Governments in the very difficult task of regulating the very naughty business of drinking. The fact was that the habit of drinking was one which would continue for a long time amongst certain classes in India, and while Government remembered that the man who drank was a sort of philanthropist who contributed to the benefit of his fellow-subjects (laughter), yet they desired Government to derive as little as possible from such an unhallowed traffic. (Cheers.) There as a witness he could bear testimony to the fact that in many villages its effect had been most demoralising, and in villages where drinking had formerly been comparatively unknown, the people were now reduced to poverty, and were deeply in debt and without education. But he trusted, he said in conclusion, that India, by the help of such men as Mr. Caine and Mr. Smith, would become a sober country in time to come. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, who seconded the resolution, said:—

Since last Congress, they ought to congratulate themselves that the last resolution had been productive of good, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Caine and Mr. Smith in the House of Commons. As to the practical principle of the resolution it was a sort of incentive to Government to move a little faster than it had been doing. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Evans, Mussoori, who supported the resolution, said:—

This Congress had performed a mighty task. It had united the diversity of opinion of the people of India. It had brought all communities to one communion, all classes to one common society, all nations to one common nationality. (Cheers.) He was, therefore, glad for the existence of the National Congress, and he was also very glad that this question of Abkari had been brought so prominently before it. One of the reflections cast upon the Congress was that they educated gentlemen only for their own promotion; that they wished to obtain political power for themselves—(laughter)—and that they cared nothing for the social interests of the people. He said it was not so—(cheers)—and the very fact that this resolution on the question of Indian excise had been brought before them was a proof that this was not so. (Cheers.) This evil of drinking was growing rapidly. They were told sometimes that India was a drunken country before the English came to it. He, the speaker, denied it. (Cheers.) They certainly were people who drank, but they were comparatively few. They were people of the low castes; but he was sorry to say their Brahmins had taken to drinking—(laughter—and they were so ashamed of it that they drank brandy under the name of kerosine oil. (Renewed laughter.) Let him only signify the way this drinking had been progressing. Formerly under the Mahomedan rule, the existing revenue of India was twenty lakhs of rupees, and then it was imposed as a fine or as a restriction to keep the people from drinking. When the Government of Oude was lord and master in the country, there was no grog-shop in Lucknow, and now they had over a hundred grog-shops in the city of Lucknow, under British rule. When that wicked man King Theebaw was alive there was not one grog-shop in Upper Burma; but the English had taken possession of the country. Last year the existing revenue from excise was two lakhs, and this year it had grown to four lakhs. Thus it was going on, and what was to be done? Some measures must be resorted to. Government was moving. Let them give all the praise to Government that was due to them. It was not so perhaps in Bombay, but a great deal had been done in Bengal. Government was moving; but what was making Government move? It was the House of Commons—(cheers)—and they had true and faithful friends in the House of Commons, Mr. Smith and Mr. Caine. (Loud cheers.) Let them help these true friends, let them take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and drive this accused drink traffic out of India. And what did they want to get? They wanted to get many things. They wanted to get local option. (Cheers.) But that was the very thing the Government was not prepared to grant. (Laughter.) Because local option would shut up their grog shops and diminish their revenue. (Renewed laughter.) But still they wanted to get it, and by God's help they would—(cheers)—and to whom had they to appeal? Not to the people who put their fingers under their waistcoats and said "Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!" (Great laughter.) Still Government was doing well. It was moving. It was the best Government, India ever had, and would ever have—(loud cheers)—and that was why they wanted to improve it and make it better. (Laughter.) How many of them—the Congress—were total abstainers? (Renewed laughter.) They could, if they chose, boycott the Government. They had only to do two things: Shut their mouths and shut their purses. (Renewed laughter.) Yet some one would say, "I take it medicinally. (Great laughter.) I am weak and feeble and I cannot get on without it." That was a European's excuse. (Laughter.) They said India was so hot, and when they went to England they take it because England was so cold. (Great laughter.) One reason why people drank was because they thought it was English-like to drink. He was sorry so many Englishmen drank, but many did not drink. They had five millions in England who did not drink—(cheers)—and because England had suffered degradation and misery through drink, they wanted to save India. Let them not imitate England in its faults, let them imitate England in its virtues. Englishmen had many virtues. They were independent; they were brave; they were kind. Imitate them in that. (Loud cheers.) And let them remember that this was a case where prevention was better than cure. Let them all take the pledge, and get others to do the same. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Salim Radaswamy said he had been asked to move a resolution relating to the public services, and he had much pleasure in doing so.

Last year he had counselled them to postpone the consideration of the question, but he was glad that wiser counsels had prevailed and that it was brought on. He would propose the follow resolution:—

"That this Congress, while thanking Her Majesty's Government, for raising the age for the Indian Civil Service competitive examinations from 19 to 23, do hereby put on record an emphatic expression of the universal disappointment which has been created by the rest of its orders in regard to the public service question, the net result of which orders is to place the people of India in a worse position than they previously held, and reiterate the national conviction that no real justice will be done to India in this matter until the simultaneous holding in India and in England of all examinations for all civil branches of the public service in India at present held only in England.

In the first part they thanked the Secretary of State for the great boon of having raised the age of the Civil Service; but if they examined the matter they would find that it was not a concession to the natives, but an act of justice, and if it had not been adopted would have led to disastrous results. From time to time the age had been lowered, although there was a strong body of official opinion that this would be disastrous. The second part of the resolution expressed an opinion that the net result of what the Secretary of State had done placed them in a worse position than formerly (before the appointment of a Public Service Commission). In 1835 if Government found that a native was fit to discharge the duties of a civil servant he might be appointed to it. Then he thought the Statutory Civil Service had been treated disgracefully. He would admit that the selections made to that service were not the best; but since the appointment of the Commission those in that service were told that they should be satisfied with the offices they then occupied or became members of the Provincial Service which would effectually shut them out from higher promotion. All they wanted was a fair field, and no favour—a competitive system. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gokhale seconded the proposition. He said that in 1858 the Government had promised the people of India that there should be no distinction of race, colour, or creed in this country, and that was what the people were now asking Government to do and nothing more. (Cheers.)

Professor Adam, in supporting the resolution, said:—

That the most important point in the matter should be considered only, and that all the details should not be gone into. Tuesday before, when they were discussing the Legislative Councils question they bore this in mind and that was how they had got on so well. In this question the great point was the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and in India. (Hear, hear.) If they got that, they got everything, and all their talk of reserved appointment and statutory service, &c., would disappear. (Cheers.) Once they got on an equal footing with the other candidates for employment, their future would lie in their own hands. There was nothing that made him so angry as when he heard people say in a sneering way that the Indians only went in for education so as to secure Government employment. Of course they should wish to get into that service. If the service was the "blue ribbon" of the public schools in England, why should it not be so here. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kapade, in supporting the resolution, said:—

They had now worked for their British masters in every branch of the public service, and they naturally expected to be promoted a step higher than mere subordinates in public offices. That had often and often been promised to them. They had already got some of their people into the higher branches of the service. These people had had to go to England and pass their examinations there. All they wanted now was that these examinations should be held simultaneously in India and England. He would have the English people examined in England and the Indian people examined here.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Adam, who was received with cheers, said:—

That the resolution he had to propose was one that had proved a nasty corn upon the Congress foot; but he hoped that on the present occasion they should be able to dispose of it without any trouble. It was the question of the Arms Act. He had been called upon to move it on two grounds: one was that it had been considered better to have a person who was not interested to do it, and the other was that he was a pacific person. (Laughter.) He thought that on previous occasions they had attempted to do too much in detail—they had attempted to do the work of the executive. On the present occasion the resolution, which he would read to them, would only take up the four important points which were considered as hardships in connection with the Arms Act. Although this would bring the matter down from the heights of sentiment to the plains of common sense, he was sure it would commend itself to the Government and to the outside public. The resolution was as follows:—

That in view of the loyalty of the people, the hardships that the Arms Act 11 of 1871, as, at present administered entails, and the unmerited slur which it casts upon them, the Government be moved so to modify the rules made under this Act (1) that all restrictions as to the possession and bearing of arms shall apply equally to all persons residing in or visiting India; (2) that licenses to possess and bear arms shall be liberally and generally distributed wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops, and that this and all licenses issued under the rules shall be granted once for all and be only revokable on proof of misuse, and shall not require yearly or half-yearly renewals.

In that they asked the Government to modify the rules not only as they affected those residing India, but those visiting India. It had been suggested that these rules, if modified, would be a hardship to those English and American gentlemen, visiting the country to be obliged to take out licenses. But as they should have in view the safety of those residing in on the north-west frontier and in seaport towns, it was desirable that this should be done. On the north-west frontier they would be having armed Afghans coming into the place and in seaport towns armed, foreign sailors swaggering about the streets if the had not this clause in the Act. The second point was that licenses should be distributed very freely about the districts where wild animals abounded. Sir W. Hunter in a book that he published spoke of the great ravages that had been committed in India a century ago. The speaker had taken the trouble of looking up the figures of the past ten years, and he found that the number of cattle killed by tigers and leopards ten years ago was 32,000, whereas in 1887 that number had risen to 52,000. Then as to the frequent renewal of licenses, he thought it was reasonable to ask Government, when they found a man had a good character and behaved himself, not to insist on yearly renewals of the licences. And they also wished the lincense to apply to the whole presidency and not of the district only in which they were granted.

Lala Kerbugwandas seconded the resolution.

Pundit Ajudyanath, in supporting the resolution said:—

This measure would bring the different classes closer together. (Cheers.)

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

At this point a Hindoo delegate proposed three cheers to the Mahomedans, to which a Mahomedan replied by proposing three cheers for the Hindoos, which were given.

Babu Ryceantanath Seyn proposed:—

"That the Government be urged to take the subject of a permanent settlement once more under consideration, in view to practical action thereon, such that fixity and permanency may be given to the Government land revenue demand without farther delay at any rate in all fully populated and well cultivated tracts of the country, which have been 50 years and upwards under regular settlements."

This was a resolution, which was of vital importance to all concerned. Its importance was only commensurate with the difficulties that beset the question, for it rather affected the Imperial Exchequer. (Cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to give a history of the establishment of the permanent settlement in Bengal. If they had a permanent settlement the resources of the country would be recouped in another way,—by the income from other resources.

Mr. Subramania Iyer, Madras, seconded the resolution.

This question of permanent settlement, he said, he had considered since he became a landholder more than fifteen years ago. In an inconsiderate moment he invested the savings of a laborious professional career in the purchase of land on the well-watered plains of Mandvie; when to his surprise the authorities had made up their minds to revise the settlements of Tanjore. This was after he had spent a considerable amount of money on the improvement of the property he had purchased. It had been said the authorities did not intend to tax the improvements of the ryot. But as far as his experience went, he found it very different. The authorities would assert on the one hand that they were not taxing the improvements of the ryot; while the ryot would assert on the other hand that the improvements were being taxed. Whatever their positions were, it was the feeling that the improvements of the ryot being taxed were most detrimental to the agriculture of this country.

Messrs. Munshi Sudder-ud-Deen Ahmed and Syed Nusser-ud-Deen supported the motion in Urdu, and the resolution being put to the meeting, was carried with acclamatian.

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha then moved.

"That in view of the fall that has already occurred in the price of silver and in the exchange value of the Indian rupee, it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to maintain any hinderances whatever to the consumption of silver for manufacturing purposes, and that this Congress strongly urges upon Her Majesty's Government that not only as an act of justice (a matter which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Her Majesty's British as well as Indian subjects) the plate duties should be immediately abolished and Hall-marking be made a voluntary institution."

This, he said, was a resolution which he dared to say would be passed with acclamation. (Cheers.) It was one of those Indian subjects on which there was absolute unanimity of opinion. From the Government of India downwards all were agreed that the duties were oppressive. The Government of India had behaved very well, and had been fighting the Indian cause for five years. The only drawback in regard to the withdrawal of the taxation was there was always a large quantity of silver-plate in the hands of manufacturers in bond; and so they would incur a great loss. But the difficulty might be solved in this way: the duty might be abolished gradually during the next three years. In this way there would be no prejudice, and India would have an opportunity of stimulating her present silver industries. It was in the interests of England and India that these duties should go, for one thing the manufacture of silver-plate had gone down in England. What was wanted both in England and India was that the industry should be stimulated, and the abolition of the duty would stimulate the trade in England; and it would also affect the exchange question, which was wanted more than anything else. (Cheers.)

Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, in seconding the resolution, said:—

He considered they were entitled to have these duties removed in England in consideration of the heavy sacrifices which India had made on account of the abolition of the import duties on English goods. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried.

Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, a former president of Congress, who was received with enthusiasm, moved the following resolution:—

"That this Congress respectfully express the earnest hope that in the interests of the people of India, the House of Commons do forthwith restore the right formerly possessed by members of that honorable house of stating to Parliament in matters of grievance, the natives of India, before the Speaker leaves the chair, for a presentation in committee of the Indian Budget statement, and this Congress earnestly trusts that the House of Commons will in future take into consideration the annual Indian budget statement at such a date as will ensure its full and adequate discussion, and its result. That the president, Sir W. Wedderburn, be authorized in the name and on behalf of this Congress to sign the petition for presentation in the House of Commons in accordance with the terms of this resolution."

The president, he said, had pointed out to them in his very excellent speech at the opening that a great many of the checks which existed in connection with the House of Commons, over the Government of India, had been removed by the Act of 1858. He was sorry to find that one of the things which existed for them in the Act of 1858 was by a resolution, which was not intended to have the effect it had taken away in the year 1888. The House of Commons had no idea how this rule would affect the people of this country. Mr. Bradlaugh—(cheers)—had been obliged by a side wing to bring forward some of their grievances to the notice of the House. The rule operated in a very harsh manner upon them, and if they sent up that petition to that House the House, would grant them the relief they asked. Then there was another matter. They were aware the Indian Budget statement was not presented to the House until a day or two before the House rose for the session. Many of the influential members had gone away to all parts of the world, and the House only consisted of the number of forty members, thirty-eight of whom were not in the House when the statement was made. (Laughter.) If the Indian Budget statement were brought up earlier, many of the influential members would remain in England, and take an interest in the matters affecting India. If they sent up a petition to the House of Commons, asking them to remedy this state of things, their petition would be granted (cheers.)

Mr. Syed Saruf-ud-Deen seconded and Pandit Madan Mohun Mudliar supported the resolution, both gentlemen in their remarks corroborating and repeating what had been said by Mr. Bonerjee, and the resolution being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker said:—

It was his pleasing duty to propose that, in view of his approaching departure, this Congress do put on record the expression of their high sense entertained, not only in the Bombay Presidency, but throughout India, of the ability, integrity, and impartiality that have characterised Lord Reay's administration. (Cheers.) The feeling to Lord Reay expressed in that resolution was the feeling not only of the Bombay Presidency, but of the whole of India. (Cheers.) Though Governor of this Presidency, Lord Reay during his five years' tenure of office had made many friends and had many admirers in all parts of India. (Cheers.) His liberal policy and enlightened administration had been appreciated as well in the north-east and south as in the west of India, and he was sure that the Congress, as the exponent of the views of the country, would place on record its high appreciation of the administration of Lord Reay. (Loud cheers.) It was scarcely necessary for him to say that England could not do its duty towards India in a more appropriate manner than by giving India good Viceroys and good Governors. (Hear, hear.) He would venture to ask whether anybody could say that Lord Reay had not proved himself to be a good ruler, as good a one as this Presidency had seen since the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone? Long before Lord Reay came among them his reputation for ability and statesmanship preceded him, and he was quite sure he carried with him the sense of the whole assembly when he said that on his departure he would carry with him a still higher reputation for those qualities. (Loud cheers.) He had time only to touch on Lord Reay's selections to the Council. One of the earliest of these had been that of Mr. Ranade. (Cheers.) This had been followed by the nomination of their old friend, the martyr to India, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and his Excellency also reappointed the Hon. Mr. Telang. (Cheers.) In Kazi Shahboodin and Mr. R. M. Sayani his Excellency made appointments representative of the Mahomedans. The worthy president of their reception committee, Mr. P. M. Mehta, had also been appointed. (Cheers.) Sind had been represented by the late Mr. Dyarmal Jethmal. They would thus see that there was scarcely an important province of interest in this presidency that was not represented in the Legislative Council of Bombay. Lord Reay's most recent appointment had been that of Mr. Nulkar, a gentleman than whom there was hardly a better representative of all that was high and noble in the Deccan community. As regards Bombay they were aware that there was a large European mercantile interest existing there, and there could not be a worthier representative of that interest than the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. (Cheers.) Thus they would see that every interest and every province had its representative, and if every Government had proceeded on this system of selection they would have nothing to complain of. This wise method of selection might in future be departed from, and that was the reason they wished to have the privilege of selecting a portion at least of the candidates. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Nafar Chunder Chowdri, in seconding the proposition, said:—

It was a pleasant duty to him to second the resolution. Although he belonged to the province of Bengal, Lord Reay's reputation had spread as far as that. (Cheers.)

Hon. C. Sankranaya in supporting the proposition said:

It was with pleasure that he came forward to support the resolution. Every one in Madras had the same feeling towards Lord Reay as the gentleman who moved the resolution. He wished all the other presidencies had Governors like Lord Reay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, in speaking to the resolution said:—

Lord Reay was a Liberal; but the people of India did not care about the party to which a Governor belonged, they only concerned themselves about what he did. Their Governors came to them not as the representatives of any party, but as the representatives of the British Crown and the British people. (Cheers.) If there was any doubt on this point. it could be cleared—if their Governor-designate proved himself as good a ruler as Lord Reay had done, they would feel for him the same as they did for Lord Reay. He was not there to deny that Lord Reay had made a mistake. If they regarded the position in which the Governor of a Presidency was pleased; they would see how he was surrounded and how little opportunity he had to discover the real wants of the people. The wonder then was not that Lord Reay had made mistakes, but that he had made so few. They had no means of letting him know how they regarded the questions of importance that came before him, and if he made a mistake in disposing of them it was the "system," and not the Government, that was to blame. It was a more important fact to remember that Lord Reay had made so few mistakes than that he had made any mistakes. (A voice from the visitors' block cried "No mistakes a Bengal gentleman says so," and shortly after another voice cried "And Madras follows suit.") As a resident of the Bombay Presidency he was sure that he expressed the feelings of all Bombay people when he said he was grateful to the Bengal and Madras gentlemen. (Cheers.) That Lord Reay was so successful a Governor was due to the fact that he had a stern sense of duty and a rectitude of purpose from which nothing could sway him. He could not give them everything they wanted; but he did what he could for them—they should remember that the Governor of a presidency was not a free agent, as he, too, had to obey Imperial behests. In spite of this, Lord Reay had created institutions for learning, and had made provision for the sick and suffering in the shape of hospitals that would rise hereafter; and which would remain for all time mighty monuments of Lord Reay's beneficent rule. (Loud cheers.) If it should please their Sovereign to send him back to them in a higher position than that which he had occupied, they would welcome him as no Sovereign's representative had ever been welcomed before, for they would know that what he had done as Governor was only an earnest of what he would do as Viceroy. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation, three cheers being given for Lord Reay.

On the motion of Mr. Eardley Norton it was resolved that the Subjects Committee should be empowered to report on the qualifications and disqualifications of the original body of electors, of the electoral body, of the members of the provincial legislature, and of the members of the Imperial legislature, and to forward the same to Mr. Bradlaugh in London.

On the motion of Mr. Surendranath Bonerjee,—(1) Mr. Hume was reappointed general secretary of the Congress; (2) the number of delegates in future was to be limited to 5 per million of the total population of each Congress circle; (3) to appoint Pandit Ajudyanath joint secretary during the absence of Mr. Hume; (4) to appoint Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee standing council for Bengal, Mr. P. M. Mehta for Bombay, and Mr. Anand Charlu for Madras; (5) to confirm the appointment of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, M.P., Mr. Bright Maclaren, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee as a committee to guide and direct the operations and control the expenditure of the National Congress agency in England; (6) to appoint Messrs. Hume, J. Adams, Eardly Norton, P. M. Mehta, Surendranath Bonerjee, Monmohon Ghose, W. C. Bonnerjee to represent the views of the Congress in England and address and impress upon the consideration of the British public the political reforms which the Congress had advocated; and (7) to raise for the expenses of the Congress work in this country and in England during the ensuing year, and that the different standing committees should send their respective amounts to the general secretary within six months.

Several delegates then stepped on to the platforms and handed their donations over to the secretary, about Rs. 7,000 was paid in cash, and about Rs. 30,000 was promised.

The President, at the conclusion of the counting of the contributions, said:—

The gentleman who moved this resolution said that the difficult point was the financial one. I think you have taken very rapid steps to deal with the difficulty. (Laughter and cheers.) And as regards the other point I think you are quite ready to give your decision upon them. (Cheers).

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bonerjee, holding up a heavy bag of silver, said:—

This is all the announcement I can make. (Loud cheers.) There has been no time to count it all. We have got promises of between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 and taken in cash about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8000. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Hume next stepped in front of the platform, his appearance being the signal for a loud and prolonged outburst of cheering, and cries of "Three cheers for Mr. Hume." Addressing the meeting, he said:—

He had his one little customary annual resolution to make, but before reading out the very simple words he must thank them all exceedingly for the very kind manner in which they had hailed him. (Renewed cheers.) If he had worked hard on their behalf,—and he acknowledged he had worked hard,—if he had laboured for them, and if he had loved them, he was sure by that demonstration they had amply repaid him. (Cries of "no, No," and cheers.) The resolution he had to propose was, "That the Sixth Indian National Congress do assemble, at some city in Bengal, to be fixed hereafter, on the 26th of December 1890." He did not think that it was a resolution which required to be seconded. It would be carried with acclamation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Annanda Charlu proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William Wedderburn for presiding, a resolution which was approved with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta here read the resolution which was to be recorded as follows:—

"That the Fifth National Congress desires to tender its most profound and heartfelt thanks to its President, Sir William Wedderburn, as well for his ready sacrifice of personal and [illegible] considerations involved by his journey from [illegible] to India, as for that courtesy, impartiality, [illegible] sympathy which [illegible] characterised his long [illegible] honourable career as an official of this country, and which have marked his control of the proceedings of this assembly." (Renewed cheers and cries of "Long live Sir William Wedderburn" and "Three cheers for Lady Wedderburn.")

A delegate at this point ascended the platform and evoked considerable amusement by holding up a large red blanket, and saying that although he was only a poor beggar and unable to give them money, he could give to them his blanket. (Laughter.) He then threw down the blanket on the table and retired.

The President then addressed the meeting, and said:—

He thanked them all most sincerely both on account of Lady Wedderburn and himself. His only difficulty was he did not think it was his province to receive their thanks. It ought rather to be his province to express his thanks to them—cries of "No, no"—for the kind welcome that he had received, coming back as it were almost to his own home—loud cheers—and also for the grand sight he had enjoyed during those three days of their great and unanimous deliberation. (Renewed cheers.) He must say that the last scene was a most interesting one, to see the platform stormed by the people desirous of contributing to the public good. (Cheers.) He wished to thank also that great assembly for the wonderful support they had given him in performing his duties as president of that assembly, which was three times as large as the House of Commons—cheers—and three times as little trouble to manage. (Laughter.) He begged also to take that opportunity of expressing his thanks for the numberless kind letters and telegrams he had received from different friends during the course of the Congress expressive not only of great kindness to himself but of full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Congress. (Cheers.) He thought that Congress would be a memorable one in many ways. It had swelled to such proportions that they themselves had been forced on account of physical difficulties to reduce its numbers to a manageable extent. Secondly, he thought they might consider that meeting specially interesting because for the first time it had been graced by the presence of lady delegates—cheers—and, thirdly, he did not think the most hardened opponents of the Congress could deny that they had entered the domain of politics when a programme had been taken up practically by a public man of the prominence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. (Cheers.) He could only add that as long as he lived he would ever retain the proud memory of having presided at the Fifth Indian National Congress. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Bonerjee then said:—

Only one thing remained for him to do and that was to offer to them a most cordial invitation to come next year to some part of Bengal that would be afterwards fixed, which place would be notified long before the day of meeting of next Congress. (Cheers.)

The President said:—

The only one duty more that remained for him was to give their best thanks to the reception committee—(cheers)—and to the Bombay Presidency generally for the magnificent reception they had accorded the delegates. (Renewed cheers.) He would now declare that session dissolved, with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Congress then dissolved amid renewed cheers for the Queen-Empress, for Sir William Wedderburn, for Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Hume.

P RESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

The business of Congress was hardly completed, ab out an hour and a half being spent after the final resolution was passed in receiving contributions from delegates to Congress, and in the laying on the able of the numerous addresses which had been sent to Mr. Bradlaugh from all parts of the country, when a commotion at the entrance betokened the approach of Mr. Bradlaugh. As he passed through the crowded tent to the platform the whole assembly rose *en masse* to their feet, and waving their handkerchief, cheered him again and again. When the excitement subsided.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta rose and addressed the assembly:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I stand here to-night in the proud position of being the spokesman of all the peoples of India—cheers—in formally giving a welcome to our illustrious guest, Mr. C. Bradlaugh. (Loud cheers.) Many and various have been the ways in which greetings of welcome have poured in from all parts of the country, but we meet here, together to-day to join in one formal welcome the whole voice of the country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if you ask for my credentials, I will point to the hundreds of meetings which have been held all over the country, and the telegrams which have been received in shoals and the addresses which have poured in upon us from every nook and corner of this vast and various country—cheers—and I think, gentlemen, I can say that I truly represented the feeling of the people the other day when I said that our hearts were inexpressibly stirred within us at finding amongst us Mr. Bradlaugh restored to health and usefulness. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I need not tell you, the people assembled here to-day, what it is that prompts this simple but heartfelt welcome to Mr. Bradlaugh. (Cheers.) The country appreciates the high and unselfish endeavours by a gentleman who never saw us before, for the purpose of promoting its welfare, its prosperity, and its best interests. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is impossible, as I have already said, that all the addresses which have poured in upon us could be either read or presented. The utmost we can do to-night is to read an address representing the joint and united feeling of the country through the mouths of the numerous representatives that have assembled in this city for the purpose of attending the fifth National Congress. I will now call upon our worthy President to present the address on behalf of the Congress. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Wedderburn, who was cordially received, then read the following address:—

To Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., Member for Northampton, in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Honourable Sir,—On behalf of the Fifth National Congress, assembled in Bombay, we beg to offer you a united and most heart-felt welcome—cheers—and through you we desire to convey our thanks to the electors of Northampton who have permitted you to espouse our cause. (Cheers.) You come to us a stranger in person, not repute. For your disinterested advocacy of their claims, founded on the unanswerable demands of human progress and the solemn promises of their Queen, preferred by millions whose appeals for justice have evoked a widespread response since you aroused the people of Great Britain into a sympathetic recognition of India's needs, will enshrine your name for all time in the proudest and most imperishable of human homes, the hearts and traditions of a loving and a grateful race. (Cheers.) Brilliant as was the tribute of national respect which your illness elicited from their fellow-countrymen who for long years had been the daily spectators of your labours and your triumphs in England, you have won, Sir, in the mental distress and prayerful anxiety with which the populations of India followed you in the tribulation of your sickness, a homage the more unique and tender that it is not matched in the recorded history of any living statesman. (Cheers.) They have appreciated the unflinching courage with which, throughout your political career, you have confronted error and have championed truth. You have enchained their admiration by your inalienable fidelity to the popular cause. (Cheers.) Proud in your possession of such qualities, and thankful for your efforts in our cause, we trust that you may be spared to complete the great work you have begun,—cheers—and to read the vindication of your generous interpretation of our political aspirations, as well in the even closer union of India and of England, as in the quickened vigour and expanding energies of a country regenerated by the partial redemption of pledges too long permitted to remain unfulfilled. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bradlaugh, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—

Sir W. Wedderburn, Delegates of the Indian National Congress,—I thank you, not so much for myself—for I have not yet deserved the tribute you pay me;—but I thank you for my electors, without whom I should not have the right to do all the work I do, and in their name and because I believe that their example will be followed by other constituencies—cheers—I am grateful to you and only do not translate my gratitude into words because no words can express what I feel. (Loud cheers.)

Addresses received from thirty-seven of the principal towns of India were then presented to Mr. Bradlaugh, the rest being taken as read and presented. Some of these were enclosed in very prettily designed and costly caskets of silver and ivory, some being wrapped in rich gold kinkob.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who was again received with prolonged outburst of cheering, said:—

Friends, Fellow-subjects and Fellow-citizens, (cheers)—I address you as friends, for the greeting you have given me entitles me to use the same language to you that I would to those at home. (Loud cheers.) You have made me feel since I have been here that home has a wider significance than I have yet given it, for I affirm that if I have only a little home, I have one, too, a larger one, in your sympathies, in your affections, and I trust to deserve by future work, in your love. (Loud cheers). I address you as fellow-subjects, for we are here loyal to one rule with the best of loyalty. (Renewed cheers.) That is no real loyalty which is only blind submission. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Real loyalty means that the governed help the governors by leaving little for the Government to do. (Renewed cheers.) And I feel proud to be fellow-subjects with you in the hope that the phrase fellow-citizen may grow into reality even before my life is ended. (Cheers.) I pray your indulgence to-night, for this is the first speech I have made since I looked into the blackness of the grave; and I am not sure how far I may trust my tongue to be the interpreter of what I would wish to say; but of one thing I am sure, that you have overrated alike my work and my ability. (Cries of "No, no.") I pray you be as indulgent to me as you have been generous. And if you disagree with what I say, let me say it in my own poor fashion, that you may find at least my meaning clear to you. I am only here a visitor by your courtesy, a member of a great assembly, the mother of Parliaments, in a world of which I am one of the poorest members, and any praise that I may have had, in advocating the cause of those to whom I [illegible] [illegible] when I say to whom I belong, I was sorry to hear that I was thanked for my work [illegible] a popular cause. But for whom should I work [illegible] raised its empire here, the rule carries with it the duty on the part of every citizen to recognise that which I recognise in you a level constitutional association for the assertion of your just claims, and for the advancement of your homes and industries. (Cheers.) And I will ask you not to expect too much. One man is only a water drop in the ocean of human life. You are the breeze driving the water drop on the western side of the seas, and by your encouragement adding others to it and giving it a force that shall wash into the old rock all prejudices that hindered and broke themselves on the other side, which shows that you share our language, our traditions and hopes, and are willing to work with us to make our terms complete. (Cheers.) Do not expect too much, and do not expect all at once. (Hear, hear.) Grand as this assembly is, mighty in its suggestiveness, by its delegates travelling hundreds, thousands of miles, you are yet only the water-drop of the nearly two hundred and ten millions whom you number under our empire,—yours and mine, not mine against yours, not English against Indian, but a common empire for common interests. (Loud cheers.) Do not be disappointed if of the largest claims only something is conceded. If not just now it shall be on a day that is to come. Just now you have those to stand in the House of Commons and plead for you—not I alone. There are members as devoted to you as I can possibly be, and I hope, therefore, to see added to those ranks that authority the knowledge of his long residence in India has given him, Sir William Wedderburn. (Cheers.) I would remind you, as encouraging you to patience—hear, hear—that in England great reforms have always been slowly won. Those who introduced them first have been called seditious, sometimes sent to jail as criminals. (Cries of "Shame"). But no imprisonment can crush the truth. It may hinder it for the moment; it may delay it for the hour, but it luxuriates inside the dungeon cell, and moves to the front again when it comes out. (Cheers.) Your presence here to-day confutes and answers by anticipation one sneer that I have heard spoken within the walls of Parliament itself. It is said there is no Indian nation, there can be no Indian National Congress. There is no Indian people? There are over two hundred millions of divers races and divers creeds. But the lesson I read here is that this Congress movement is an educational movement hammered upon the anvil of millions of human brains, until it welds into one common whole men in whom political and social reforms, and the desire to effect them, is higher than all distinctions of race and creed. (Loud cheers.) It will be my duty as it is my right, to present to Parliament directly I get back, on the very first day of its opening, the claim you make to have a Bill considered. (Cheers.) On the second day the Bill will be introduced. For so much I can answer; I can answer for nothing more. (Laughter and cheers.) I think it possible that Government may introduce some Bill themselves. If they do, it will take precedence of, but it will not evade the one you have charged me with; because on the Government Bill in committee I can take the decision of Parliament, on every one of the propositions you desire just as upon the Bill with which you have charged me. It is not easy work; and I have been glad to see that you can meet and discuss differences as you have done. It shows that men should give lessons to one another, express diversity of views with one another, that they can be trusted with the right of electing and being elected to make the laws they can so disturb. (Loud cheers.) Then you may take it that either on your own Bill or on the Government Bill the decision of the House of Commons will be taken and you can help that decision, for you have the constitutional right, not of going into the House and being heard yourselves but of sending your petitions there—cheers—from every town, from every division—from far-off Sind and from every part. And I would ask you, if you really want to make me your mouthpiece in that House, to send signatures to petitions which you understand, by the thousands, by the hundreds of thousands, by the million if you can, so that India's people may kneel—and there is no harm in kneeling—on the threshold where the Mother of Parliament sits and asks that she may do justice to those 6,000, 7,000, 8,000 miles away in the same way that she has done to those who can assemble with a living voice. (Cheers.) You will permit me to say, although I am only a guest, that we are here not in a seditious movement; we are not even seeking—though if we did there would be no crime in the high endeavour—to transplant the democratic institutions of England to this land. We are only seeking, in the hill which is hard to climb, to carve steps in which the strongest may stand, and through giving support, may help their weakly brothers to higher positions. (Cheers.) It is said there are many who stand aloof from this movement. But on looking, do you wonder that in its infancy so many have joined it? (Laughter and cheers.) It is said that there are influential men of this party and of that who have not yet come in; but the sun's rays grow as the sun rises. (Cheers.) You are the dawn; I see the day and do not count the rays which are yet below the horizon. I count the gilding of the clouds. I say, from the rays I see them—cheers—I feel I should like to have the title which some have given me in sneer and some in hearty meaning of "the Member for India." (Cheers.) But men whose measure I cannot hope to cope with have partly held that title; but would like to hold it not simply by great efforts and great actions, but by small doings whenever there is injustice to be done. (Cheers.) I know how little it is one man can do, but little though one man can do, I will tell you what he can do. When after rain and storm the waters have gathered, one man may make the little boring through which the water begins to percolate that washes all away. I will try and be that man, leaving greater ones than I can ever be, to swim on the tide when the water flows. (Cheers.) I am here because I believe you loyal to the law—cheers—which I am bound to support (Cheers) I am here because I believe you wish as we in England have to win within the limits of the constitution, the most perfect equality and right for all. (Cheers.) I have no right to offer advice to you, but if I had, and if I dared, I would say to you men from lands almost as separate although within your own continent, as England is from you,—I would say to you men with race traditions, caste views and religious differences—that in an Empire like ours what we should have is equality before the law for all—cheers—equality of opportunity for all, equality of expression for all—penalty on none, favouritism on none. And I believe that in this great Congress I see the germs of that which may be as fruitful as the most fruitful tree that grows under your sun. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that you have women amongst you—cheers—although they are few, for they are your mothers and teach your children; glad to see in your land that wives may counsel their husbands; and great thoughts and great endeavours are not made less because the man goes to the woman for counsel in the hour of need and makes the woman stronger. (Cheers.) I fear I have already spoken to you too long. (Cries of "No, no.") If not for you at any rate for myself. (Laughter.) I beg you—many of you here the most eloquent whom I have heard—I beg you put into your own words and into your own thoughts what you would have me say at home for you and let that there be said. (Cheers.) One thing be sure of—I will only advocate the right. (Cheers.) I must judge the right I advocate, and I may not always judge it as you do, but as long as you let me speak for you, I will only speak that which seems to me to be right and true. (Cheers.) In this movement there is no force save the force of brain, no secret union—all is open, frank, and before the law. Then if mischief touch you, so far as one man may and so far as one man's speech can, English liberty shall put itself on the side of yours. (Cheers.) This is the first, and it may be the last speech I may ever make to you. (Cries of "No no.") But, when I am speaking on the other side within the walls of our Parliament house, let me beg you to think, and let me think, that you are listening, and that if I do rightly you will be generous with me in your judgment, and that even if I do not always plead with the voice that you would speak, you will believe that I have done my best; and I mean my best to be the greater happiness for India's people, greater peace for Britain's rule, and greater comfort for the whole of Britain's subjects. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Bradlaugh then withdrew amid continued cheering, and the meeting afterwards dispersed.

THE SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

Yesterday, Sunday, the Social Reform Conference assembled at mid-day in the Congress pavilion at Byculla. The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., was called to the chair; and there was a large gathering, consisting almost exclusively of Hindus. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Signor Pedraza, the Rev. Mr. Cobban, Pandita Ramabai, Mrs. Ganguli, and a few ladies were also present. The chairman said he would not make any remarks of his own, because there was a pretty full programme of proceedings, in connection with which the meeting would hear various opinions expressed. It was a matter for congratulation that at this third Social Conference, there were certain native ladies present—a presence that was not only desirable, but was essential to the success of the work they had in hand. It was a small step certainly, but it was, in the chairman's opinion, a very important one. Such a gathering as the present, the chairman thought, was a sufficient answer to their critics, who often twitted them with giving attention to political to the exclusion of social questions. Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade proposed the first resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the Conference, the distinction made by the Penal Code between the general age of consent and the special age prescribed in clause 5 was unnecessary; and that completion of marriage before a girl was twelve years old should be punished as an offence, &c. Mr. Ranade gave a brief statement of reasons which rendered necessary the adoption of such a resolution. The matter first drew the attention of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal; and the resolution before the Conference was the result. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Chintaman Bhatt. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar proposed an amendment, as he thought that, before asking Government to assist them, the members of the Conference should bind themselves not to complete a marriage before the age of fourteen years. Mr. Satyanand Agnehotri seconded an amendment to the above effect, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Ranade as a rider. Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo, a pleader of Poona, was of opinion that it was advisable to ask Government to fix the period at twelve years. If Government were asked to postpone the period of consent to the age of twelve years, no harm would be done. Suppose a member broke his pledge, said Mr. Gungaram, society would not be able to punish the offender; and no magistrate would punish him in a case in which the period of consent was ten years. A Sanyasi from Madras recommended that the age of consent should be fixed at fifteen years. Another Hindu speaker thought that Government interference in social matters was very undesirable. It was the business of Government to legislate upon offences against public morality. Native reformers had nothing to do with the matter: their business was to improve the social institutions of their country and to elevate the native mind. The first proposition, with the addition of Mr. Chandawarkar's rider, was then passed by a majority of votes. Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade next proposed the second resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the Conference, persons who voluntarily associated together for the promotion of social reform, and accepted certain pledges, should be enabled to enforce the rules against those who violated them, by the levy of a penalty sanctioned by the rules, &c. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Satyanand Agnehotri; but it was opposed by Mr. Gungaram Bhawoo in regard to the second clause, which bound the children of a signatory to the pledge, and who proposed that the second clause should therefore be deleted. This was agreed to by the mover of the proposition; and the second clause was struck out. Mr. Gokaldas Kandas Parekh proposed an amendment that the resolution be postponed till the next Congress, a proposal which found a few supporters. On a division, however, the resolution was carried by a large majority. Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Rao moved the third resolution showing the shortcomings of the Widow Marriage Act of 1856, and expressing the opinion of the Conference that the time had now arrived for an enquiry into the working of the Act with a view to suggest further improvements in it. Mr. Moodholkar, a vakil of Berar, was of opinion that any legislative interference or any Government enquiry in the matters indicated in the resolution, was to be deprecated. Mr. Dwarkanath Gangulee proposed a rider, which did not appear to be generally acceptable. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, a pleader of Bombay, concurred in opinion with Mr. Moodholkar, and thought that any legislative interference or Government enquiry in the matter would be suicidal, and would create greater difficulties than at present in the way of social reform or widow remarriage; for the resolution asked only for an enquiry, and nothing more. Pandita Ramabai, who spoke fluently in English, in a voice which, unfortunately, was not quite audible, asked the Conference to relieve the Hindu widow of her disability in respect to the forfeiture of her deceased husband's property in the event of her remarriage. The resolution encountered some opposition, and to get over the difficulty created by the great difference of opinion Mr. Chandawarkar proposed an amendment to the effect that the several clauses of the preamble be struck out, and that it stand as follows:—"That the Conference is of opinion that the time has now arrived for an enquiry into the working of the Widow Marriage Act of 1856, with a view to suggest further improvements in the same, if necessary." Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Rao accepted this amendment as the original proposition; and it was readily agreed to. On the motion of Mr. G. Sobbramani Iyer it was resolved that the disfigurement of child-widows before they attained the age of eighteen, and even after that age without their consent, should be declared an offence. Pundita Ramabadas made a telling speech in support of the resolution, which was listened to with breathless interest. The business of the Conference concluded here; and the assembly separated after giving three cheers for the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Sir William Wedderburn, and Pundita Ramabai. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings:—

The chairman, in his opening remarks, said:—

There were one or two observations he would like to make, and first he thought they would all agree it was a matter of very considerable congratulation to them all that at that the third gathering of the kind in the country they had present certain ladies of their own community—cheers—because, although the question had been raised in England whether women ought or ought not to enter into the heat and dust of political warfare there could be no possible doubt that in the work they had got to deal with that day, their presence was not only desirable, but absolutely essential, and their help necessary in any reforms they had met to consider. Therefore he thought they had to this extent taken one step forward this year,—it might not be a long step, but there was hope from that, that in the future they would go on progressing. One remark he wished to make was that, as they were aware, those who were criticising the proceedings of the National Congress had often twitted them with not paying sufficient attention to social reforms, and paying exclusive attention to the subject of political improvements in their communities. He thought they might say such gatherings as they had witnessed during those last three years, where so many of their countrymen met together for the purpose of discussing with and helping one another, were a most adequate and conclusive answer to the criticisms he had alluded to. (Cheers.) But while that answer was conclusive, in his judgment, at all events, he was bound to say that they themselves ought to take a lesson from their critics. He had noticed amongst the writings and speeches of many of their countrymen there was a strong tendency towards devoting, not an exclusive, but an overwhelming attention towards political matters. He had noticed himself a tendency to allow political to eclipse social matters in their community. To that extent they ought to take warning in time to set their house in order, and wherever they could take a new line of departure in this important matter it should be their duty to do so. There was one other remark he had to make, and that was regarding a tendency he had noticed in recent discussions to set the different sets of principles—the one on the one side, and the other set on the other. Now in both sets of activities the principles were equal and identical. Nobody would charge him with being an out and out imitator of European ways. He would not like the whole of the European social economy adopted in this country. He had no such desire, but at the same time he did hold to this view, that it was their bounden duty as far as possible to study English social customs in the same way as they studied their political institutions; and consider how far they suited their own interests. He would like them to remember, although it was only his opinion, that the principles of improvement in both departments of work were the same. The applications might be different, the resolutions to which they might come might be different, but the principles were the same, so let them accept the principles devised by those who stood in the forefront of civilization. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Govind Ranade moved:—

That in the opinion of this Conference the distinction made by the Penal Code between the general age of consent, 12 years, laid down in Sec. 90, and the special age prescribed in clause 5, and the exception in sec. 375, is both unnecessary and indefensible, and that with a view to prevent early completion of marriages which leads to the impairment of physical health of both husband and wife, and to the growth of a weakly progeny, cohabitation before the wife is twelve years old should be punishable as a criminal offence and that every effort should be made by awakening public conscience to the grave dangers incurred thereby, to postpone the completion of marriage till the age of 14 as being in accordance with the dictates of our ancient medical works and modern science, and countenanced by the approved sentiment and practice of the country." (Cheers.)

Mr. Chintaman Bhutt, who seconded the resolution, said:—

There were certain conditions to which he did not entirely consent in the resolution, even although he seconded it. (Laughter.) If they consented to pass a law that no girl under twelve years would be married, he would just throw down his paper and go away. But if by custom they made it impossible that a girl under twelve years should be married, then he would not care what the Penal Code said. He would prefer to be away from the influence of the Penal Code. (Laughter.) But as they would not consent to that proposition, it was necessary that the law should be amended. A friend of his to whom he spoke about that proposition, asked him as to the necessity of it. He asked where was the evil? In practical life no marriages were completed before ten, and whatever the Penal Code said, it did more harm in sentiment than in reality. But he did not think so. He thought the prohibition as it was should be amended. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chandawarkar wished to propose an amendment. He said:—

In his opinion it was absolutely necessary that in this matter, before asking Government to assist them, they should assist themselves, and set a good example. (Cheers.) He thought that the latter portion of that resolution was very vague. He referred to the clause "that every effort should be made by awakening public conscience to the grave dangers incurred thereby," and his amendment was that in place of that clause they should make it read "that every member joining any of the social reform associations connected with this Conference, should be asked to pledge himself not to complete, in his own case or in the case of his children who are minors, any marriage before the bride completes her fourteenth year." He thought if they passed a resolution containing those words, Government would be induced to accept it. (Cheers.)

Rao Bahadur Govind Ranade proposed the resolution and the seconder accepted the amendment as a rider, which was agreed to by Mr. Chandawarkar.

Mr. Gungaram Bhao Mhaske said:—

Early marriages and early completion of marriages had been the ruin of India, and many other countries probably. But if social influence had not been able to check this evil by this time, was it possible for a handful of people joining in a society and taking a pledge that they would postpone the completion period to the age of fourteen—would the two hundred and odd million profit by it? (Hear, hear.) Government ought to be invited to determine on that point. He did not mean they should not themselves practice without the interference of Government; but if the society were able to settle it by instituting the custom, there would be no necessity for that meeting and that proposition. If the intelligent portion of native society had seen fit to put forward this resolution and call upon the members of the society to take their pledge, that pledge would affect a very small portion of the society, and he did not see anything wrong at all in postponing the period of consent to twelve years. But they knew generally what effect these pledges had. How many fell away from them! If they had found it necessary to meet there and bind themselves by a pledge, he thought the greater necessity to carry it out would be to move Government in a body, and ask them to legislate that the period of consent be limited to twelve years and not less. (Cheers.)

The President put the original resolution with the rides as proposed by Mr. Chandawarkar to the meeting when it was carried by a large majority.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade then proposed the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the Conference, it is highly desirable that persons who voluntarily associate together for the promotion of social reform, and accept certain pledges in respect of the obligations cast upon them as members of such association should be enabled to enforce, without difficulty and expensive litigation, the rules against those who violate them by the levy of any penalties sanctioned by the rules so accepted by them.

2. That, if the rules so provide, the heirs (sons &c.,) of a deceased member shall on his death be deemed to be members of the said association, and clothed with all the rights, and be subject to all the liabilities of such membership, until they resign in accordance with the provisions contained in the said rules.

3. And that as the provisions of the Companies Act VI. of 1882 and Act XVI. of 1860 (Literary and Charitable Societies Act) do not provide sufficient facilities for the proper organization of associations for the promotion of social reforms, and the conduct of their business and the enforcement of their penalty, a draft of a less cumbrous and more elastic Act, incorporating and amending certain provisions of both these Acts, be prepared and submitted to Government, with a prayer that it will take into its earliest consideration the desirability of passing a special Act for this purpose, and that in the meanwhile the Government should exempt the levy of all fees under the Stamp and Companies Acts on all documents executed for the purpose of such associations. The draft prepared by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal should be referred to a committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Ranade, Hon. Mr. Telang, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal."

He said that he would at once remove all apprehension by saying that they had no business and no right to enforce the views of their small minority upon the majority. But the laws were such that even if a majority wished to bind itself with pledges it could not do so in respect to any member that committed default. This matter had been submitted for the consideration of Government by the said association about four years ago, and Government recommended that they should avail themselves of the Indian Companies Act. But it was not possible to make this Act do all they wanted, as one dealt with mercantile matters, while the movement was a social one. Therefore they asked for a small Act for the regulation of the resolutions between men who take a common pledge. If these men took a pledge, he thought it was but right that any one violating the pledge should be punished. The second portion of the resolution was intended to obviate any inconvenience that might arise to the sons or heirs of any one who wished to follow in the footsteps of the father. At present if a member died, the sons or heirs who wished to be bound by the pledge of the father, they had to join the association in the same manner as their father.

Mr. Satyanand Agnehotri, in seconding the resolution said:—

They all knew that there were thousands of persons of their country who were prepared for social reforms. There were also societies scattered throughout the country, which advocated social reform, but the difficulty was that nothing could be got to bind the people to their pledges. There were weak moments in a man's life when he fell away from a pledge and it was but right that there should be some restraining influence which should make it more difficult for a man to fall away from a pledge binding him to a good deed.

Mr. Gungaram Bhow Mhaske said:—

That he did not know what the pledges were that people were bound to keep to under penalties in case of failure. One object sought was that their daughters should be educated, and the second was that they should not marry their daughters before they reached the age of ten. He understood that Parsees, Mahomedans, Jews, and Christians belonged to their society, and it was a delicate matter to bind children to go on with anything their parents began. He did not think that legislature would at all meet all their requirements. He would suggest that the second portion of the resolution should be dropped.

Mr. Swamy Iyer seconded the amendment.

He said that the word in the resolution was "heirs." There were Hindoos and Mahomedan in the society and under the Hindoo law the word "heir" might mean any relation or even the Government. (Laughter.) There might be some reason in regarding the son as bound by his father's note, but he would ask them whether it was not very hard to bind every person who was an heir to any act the person who left him property pledged himself? a person might be an heir at two years. Was it reasonable that such a person should be bound?

Mr. Nundilal, in addressing the meeting, said:—

That in the first resolution, as soon as an amendment was proposed, it had been accepted and now again when an amendment was proposed, it was again accepted, such was the state of India. (Hisses.) It showed that the people had not discussed the matter. (Hisses.)

Mr. Goculdas Parak proposed that the consideration of the matter should be postponed till next year.

Mr. Maneklal Dave seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shivram Waman said that the matter had been considered in private, and he knew nothing about it. The matter should be printed and circulated throughout the country.

Mr. Shamrao Rele wished to know whether it was necessary to have such an association. If they wished to improve, why should they go to the legislature to help them?

The President remarked:—"That this resolution was intended to apply only to such persons as voluntarily submitted themselves to be bound. If any one said he took a pledge, and in the event of his breaking it was willing to be punished that he was affected by it.

The proposer having consented to delete the second para. from the amendment, it was put to the meeting and carried, the amendment being lost.

Dewan Bahadur Raghunathrao moved the third resolution as follows:—

That the experience of the last 35 years of the working of the Widow Marriage Act, 1856, has shown that the Act has failed, in the following respect, to secure to the widow and her second husband the full enjoyment of their personal and civil rights as members of their respective families and castes. [illegible] That the widow who takes advantage of the Act is made to forfeit the property which she inherits from her deceased husband. [illegible] That the widow if she is incontinent after such inheritance, comes to her does not forfeit such property, and is therefore too often materially better off, if she remarries. 3. That the widow who remarries and her new husband are treated as out-castes by the caste to which they belong for performing a perfect legal Act. 4. And denied their personal civil rights in respect of worship in public temples and admission to public places. [illegible] That social pressure is too often brought to bear upon the child widow, who is disfigured before she arrives at the age of majority as laid down by [illegible] 6. That even in castes which till very recently practised remarriage there is no prohibition against unlawful excommunication. The Conference is of opinion that the time has now arrived for an enquiry into the working of the (Act) with a view to suggest further improvements in the same, so as to remedy the defects noticed above. In support of his resolution he said, when the Act of 1856 was passed, there was some opposition to it, and a compromise was arrived at by the introduction of this clause numbered 1 in the resolution. Then the second party, not content with this, added insult to injury. In the Bengal High Court a judgment was passed some years ago that any property left to a Hindu woman was inherited by her or rather that she continued to hold it even if she grew unchaste, even although she indulged in free love she held the property, but according to the Act if she remarried she forfeited her property. She would be much happier if she did not marry, but have the advantages—he meant the illegal advantages of marriage. This had been the great stumbling block under the Act. He did not wish that they should [illegible] his views without criticism or investigation. He asked for a consideration of his opinion that the time had now come, not for their decision, not for their votes as to what was to be done, but for an inquiry into the working of the Act, so as to remedy the difficulties that beset them. Of the three propositions that had so far been moved this was the least offensive, as it did not bind them to any opinion at present. They did not want a Foreign Government to interfere, because a foreign Government had already interfered to their disadvantage, and what they wanted was to abate that nuisance. (Cheers.) They said to [illegible] "Be happy in your [illegible] homes, let us be happy in ours." (Renewed cheers.)

Pandita Ramabai, who [illegible] and who was received with [illegible]

There were a great [illegible] had been married [illegible] [illegible] them. Supposing a woman had gone the wrong way Government was not supposed to take that property away, and it seemed very strange that Government should compel a woman to give away her property if she married a second time. (Cheers.) She trusted, in conclusion, they would carry this resolution and give the widow a right to the property she inherits from her husband, even if she married a second time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Motilal M. Munshi said :—

He was in favour of widow remarriage, but that resolution required their serious consideration. It was for them to understand whether these improvements were such as they ought to suggest. What they wanted was to take the aid of the legislature in that work. They must remember that all social reform in India must be dictated by indirect means and not by direct methods. When they came to the direct consideration of the question of social reform, what they wanted were wise suggestions and proper advice. He would not say they did not want advice from foreigners,—hear, hear—although that, of course they wanted to take in an indirect way. The presence of gentlemen, such as they had there that day, was of great use to them. (Cheers.) Their sympathy in their hardships was of great service in the interest of social reform. Again, they must remember they had castes in India, they were bound to follow the rules of their castes, and therefore he would have them consider whether what was contained in the resolution was practicable or even necessary. Such an inquiry was seriously necessary, and would be productive of great good to their social reform. But more than that was necessary. It was necessary for them to circumscribe the resolution to this extent only, that an inquiry be held in order that they might get sound advice as to the matter. Without that it would be useless to try reform, for the more it was tried, the more opposition they would get. What would be the effect of that? It would retard the progress of social reform. They would require to go amongst the people to show them they were interested in their welfare, that they loved them, and slowly they would be able to show them the purpose of their convictions. But if they fought with them they would never succeed, for they must always remember the peculiar constitution of their society. (Cheers.)

Mr. Moodholkar, vakil, of Berar, in opposing the resolution, said :—

His opinion was known so well on the position of the widows, and that being so it required a word or two to explain why he should oppose this resolution. There were difficulties in the way of the carrying out of this resolution of a very formidable character. They must take care that they do not fight shadows. The obstacles had never been that a widow feared losing her property by remarrying. If it were necessary to advocate a cause that a widow should give up the property inherited from her first husband on remarrying, he for one would advocate that cause. If they had anything like what was contemplated in the first clause, self-interest and selfishness would be opposed to them. It would be said if a widow remarried the property would go from her to her children or to other heirs that might come of the second marriage. That was a matter which had to be considered. He would say the widow should lose the property that that they should devise any measure to throw impediments in the way of reform. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore it was inexpedient that they should raise that sentiment and that feeling against them; secondly, as to the widow being put out of caste though he would associate with any person who married a widow, and would not hesitate to dine on the food prepared by the hands of any widow who had married again, they had no business whatever to ask their people to do as they did and go on the same lines, and they had no business to dictate to others that because they declined to associate with others they should be dealt with by the law. As to the fourth clause it was unnecessary. The civil law provided for that. He was altogether against an inquiry by Government which was to be deprecated. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dwarakanath Ganguli moved a rider to the following effect :—

"That persons marrying under the Act shall not be competent to marry again as long as the wife or the husband as the case may be, is not separated by death."

Mr. Rele said :—

The only question that remained was whether they were to go to Government with a request like that. He was of opinion it would be highly suicidal for them to go to Government with one or two questions in that resolution. (Hear, hear.) He knew from his own experience the difficulties to be encountered in the question of widowre-marriage. By going to Government with the question, more difficulties, in his opinion, would be encountered than hitherto. It no doubt asked for an inquiry, but inquiry would create such difficulties and animosities—(cries of "No no")—and so widow remarriage would encounter greater difficulties than it did at present.

Mr. Tilak said :—

They were asking in this resolution that an inquiry be instituted, but before voting on the point they would have to decide whether they would allow legislative interference into their caste privileges, (Cries of, "No, no.") Many of the leaders of that movement had declared that legislation in that matter was impracticable. All those resolutions related to interference with their social customs; therefore, he would ask them not to vote to any of those propositions. Many of their customs required reform, but there were serious difficulties in the way of legislative reforms. They must not have legislative interference with any of their social customs. (Cheers.)

Mr. Narayen Apte Shastree said. :—

He had full sympathy with his widowed sisters, but he would only ask them not to forget the advice given by their worthy President, Sir William Wedderburn, the other day—have patience. All of them were for reform. But they must have patience. The tent [illegible] nearly so full as it had been during the last [illegible] sufficient proof they were [illegible] social reform. (Cries of "No, [illegible] That is no proof.") They must not [illegible] their friend, Lord Bradlaugh. (Great [illegible] the subjects were to be called [illegible] "Come to the point," and "Sit [illegible] they prepared to trouble Govern[illegible] social matters and could they not [illegible] affairs? Let them appoint a [illegible] commission out of themselves to [illegible] matter. (A Voice : "Will you pay [illegible]

[illegible]kar said :—

[illegible] amendment he would propose would [illegible]ties and all differences of opinions. [illegible] paragraphs in the resolution pro[illegible] deleted except the last one, which [illegible] Conference is of opinion that the time [illegible] for an inquiry into the working of [illegible]riage Act of 1856, with a view to sug[illegible] improvements in the same, so as to re[illegible]

[illegible] and seconder of the original resolution having agreed to Mr. Chandawarkar's proposal, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. G. Sobramani Iyer then proposed the following resolutions :—

That the disfigurement of child-widows before they attain the age of eighteen, and even after that age, without the consent of the widow, recorded in writing before a *Panch* and a Magistrate should be declared an offence and prohibited as such by law. He said that he was glad he had the opportunity of putting the resolution before them, because he was confident that the proposition would commend itself to them from the fact that it was to eliminate from among them customs so barbarous and unnatural an institution as the disfigurement of child-widows, a custom which reflected a disgrace upon the educated portion of the community at least.

Mr. Venkat Rangoo Khotee seconded the resolution.

Pundita Ramabai, in supporting the proposition, said :—

That there were hundreds of thousands of widows in the country, and therefore, it was time that the resolution should be passed; but she would suggest an amendment—that instead of the age being twenty-one she would not have any particular age specified. The limit should only extend to that of feeling as if a widow wished her head to be shaved, she ought to be allowed to do so. She had seen a great number of widows in her time, but she had never yet met one who was willing to have her head shaved. (Cheers.) On the contrary, she had been told again and again that they did not wish their heads shaven, but that they had been compelled to do so. (Cries of "Shame.") They had been told that if they wore their hair long it would serve to bind their husbands in hell. She need scarcely tell them that this was only a wild superstition. In the Konkan she had seen child-widows only ten years of age with their heads shaven; she would like to know how many of the gentlemen before her would consent to shave their heads on the death of their wives. (Cheers.) If they thought this a hardship in their own case, she would ask them to defend their wives and daughters from a similar outrage. A great deal had been said in that very hall about the Government allowing the people the right of speech; all their women asked for was the same privilege. She had heard of a cowardly father who had shaved the head of his infant daughter merely because he was not brave enough to seek the protection of the law that defended his child. The law prescribed three years hard labour for anyone who forcibly disfigured his daughter, but he was afraid of his caste, and allowed his child to be dealt with according to custom. That poor child was unaware of the existence of such a law, and she would call upon her hearers to spread the knowledge of such a law far and wide as they were men. She would not quarrel with any one who did not think that this reproach to the community should be removed; but what she would impress upon them, was that if once they came to a resolution they should keep to it. If they came to the conclusion not to disfigure their widows, they might perhaps find that their women, like the Spartans of old, were ready to cut their hair and give it to their husbands for their bowstrings in time of need. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mrs. Ganguli supported Pundita Ramabai.

The chairman enquired of the two ladies whether they proposed any amendment, and was informed that they merely wished to suggest that there [illegible] meeting, [illegible]

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[illegible] of value is founded upon [illegible] physiological principles. [illegible] tural solvent or digestive [illegible], it has little or no effect [illegible] constituents which enter so [illegible] tion of the food of man; [illegible] hat some of the disor- [illegible] from the mal assimilation [illegible] Now the proper digestive [illegible] and in the bi-digestive [illegible] those two most important [illegible] diastase, are combined [illegible] » — See THE LANCET, [illegible]

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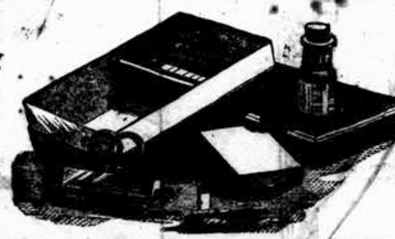

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